

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BRITAIN FACES CALL FOR FRESH RELIEF AT MINES

Lord Mayor's Fund Proves Inadequate for Colliers' Requirements

BOOTS AND CLOTHES MAIN ITEMS SOUGHT

Problem of Next Winter Is Already Being Considered in Stricken Areas

This is the third of a series of articles dealing with distress in the British coal fields, the plight of the miners, and the Government's efforts to provide relief and other employment.

By WALTER MEAKIN

LONDON.—The first full awakening came in November, last, when one or two newspapers published deeply impressive accounts of the distress in South Wales. The relief committee of the Society of Friends, which had been working quietly for two or three years with limited means in the Rhondda Valley, issued an earnest appeal. The Lord Mayor of London, following a visit to South Wales, called a conference of mayors of all the principal towns in the country, and expressed his conviction that relief on a scale not hitherto contemplated had become necessary.

A conference of clergy in South Wales issued an appeal to the churches, and this led to an "adoption" or "befriending" movement. Communities, churches and various organizations decided to make themselves responsible for part of the relief for particular towns and villages in the distressed area. By this time all feeling that any past failure of the miners should retard relief efforts had passed away. It was recognized that a great human need existed, that it was in part due to world causes over which little control could be exercised, and that a national obligation should be admitted. A weighty appeal by the Miners' Federation gave impetus to the general movement, and finally the Government announced that it would add £1 for £1 to the contributions to the Lord Mayor's fund. Noel Curtis-Bennett, a well-known civil servant, was appointed with a

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Riots Break Out in Ceylon During Tramway Strike

Order Restored After Troops Had Fired on Mob—Dispute Reported Settled

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—The strike among the Indian tramway workers here has been followed by widespread rioting, necessitating the calling out of the military. The main streets were filled with mobs of thousands of coolies and native harbor workers, who stoned the police, burnt some shops, and were ultimately fired upon to restore order after the European officials had read the "riot act." A number of fatalities are reported. Order has now been restored, but the incident directs serious attention to the trade union movement among the coolies, which has caused a comparatively small wage dispute to assume serious proportions in what is ordinarily a highly peaceful community.

In the end, the strike leaders endeavored to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order and the original dispute with the tramway authorities is now reported settled.

ILLINOIS FARMERS AGREE TO AID HOOVER

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Agricultural Association, one of the strongest factors in the support of the McNary-Haugen bill, has swung around to a conciliatory attitude toward President-elect Hoover in his endeavor to solve the farm problem. While reaffirming its faith in the equalization fee plan, the association at its annual convention pledged its "support and co-operation in the development of any program that adequately recognizes the agricultural problem and seems to offer a solution that is workable, sound and permanent."

MORE VISAS ABOLISHED

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—One new step has been taken in drawing closer the bonds between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. From Jan. 1 the necessity of visas on passports between the two countries has been abolished, and this will do much to facilitate intercommunications between them.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Sporting News—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10

Financial News—Pages 11 and 12

Features

Radio

Fashions and Dressmaking

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Home Forum

Going Forward

News of Presumptions

Daily Features

Editorials

The Personnel of the United States Cabinet

Push of Button to Halt All Manhattan Traffic

Special From Monitor Bureau

New York. A POLICEMAN in the West Thirtieth Street station will soon be able to push a button and say "Stop" and "Go" to traffic all over Manhattan Island.

Philip D. Hoyt, first deputy police commissioner, has just announced that work is progressing on a centralized traffic control system which will control all of the lights from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil.

The control will be automatic. The policeman in charge will just press the button.

EUROPE WANTS AMERICAN FOR EXPERTS' HEAD

President Coolidge, However, Said to Prefer Leader From Another Nation

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS.—Seymour Parker Gilbert has been prevented by circumstances from making a trip to Berlin after his arrival in Paris from the United States, and his intention is now to remain here for the opening of the experts' conference, which is to take place on Saturday. He has visited the offices of the reparations commission and has assured himself that all is in readiness in the way of reports and documents for the experts' committee.

Though Mr. Gilbert is not directly a member of this group, as Agent-General of Reparations his knowledge of the subject and of the conditions in Germany is so exhaustive and unique that he is bound to be called on officially and unofficially for statements and views on many points. He will probably return to Berlin after the committee commences work, and will then make journeys to Paris whenever it is necessary, although for a part of the time at least, the committee may actually sit in Berlin, even as the Dawes committee found, was desirable.

The views of President Coolidge, as interpreted here, are against an American expert, and the chief of the experts committee, as far as the public is concerned, therefore, the question as to who will occupy this important post is still open, despite the unanimous feeling in Europe it should be held by the most impartial member, namely, an American.

Other details, however, concerning the beginning of the committee's labors, are all in order. The initial meetings will take place in the "Golden Gallery" of the Bank of France, a historic building designed by an architect of Louis XIV. This first gathering will be mainly social and will be followed by a lunch given by the governors of the bank to the other members, who will either become acquainted or renew acquaintance. The American members will have arrived on the day previously and 15 rooms in the Hotel Ritz, overlooking the Place Vendôme, have been reserved for them.

The regular sessions of the expert committee will not be in the Bank of France but in the Hotel Astoria, where one entire floor will be taken over by the committee. The windows along one side face the Arc de Triomphe. It was in this hotel that the Reparations Commission had headquarters for some time. On Monday, Feb. 11, the committee is expected to settle down to its task, the order of procedure having presumably been dealt with at Saturday's semi-social gathering.

S. A. Armistage-Smith, secretary-general of the reparations commission will probably be invited to act in a similar capacity for the expert committee, and Emile Moreau, as Governor of the Bank of France and the leading French delegate, will preside until a permanent chairman is chosen.

Australia Opens 11th Parliament

Premier Bruce in Control by Majority of 11—Air Plans Studied

CANBERRA, Aus. (P)—Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, on Feb. 6 formally opened the first session of the eleventh Parliament of the Commonwealth, the proceedings being characterized by traditional pomp and ceremony.

Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalist Party, holds a coalition majority of 11 following the general elections last November. The speech from the throne followed the reading of the Navigation Act and in place of these, protection by means of tariff provisions to vessels complying with the Australian standard of wages and living conditions. The question of how this might best be afforded has been referred to the tariff board.

It was also announced the tariff board has been asked to consider the financial provisions for carrying out the recommendations made by Sir John Salmond, British air marshal, for strengthening the air forces of the commonwealth.

Lindbergh Hops Off on Last Leg of Mail Flight to Panama Canal

Leaves Managua, Nicaragua, at 7:25 A. M., Wednesday, on Final Lap of 653 Miles With Three Stops Before Reaching Goal at Cristobal

LOG OF LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

February 4

Departed Miami, Fla., 6:08 a. m.

E. S. T.

Arrived Havana, Cuba, 8:21 a. m.

E. S. T.

Departed Havana, Cuba, 9:25 a. m.

E. S. T.

Arrived Belize, British Honduras, 5:55 p. m., E. S. T.

February 5

Departed Belize, British Honduras, 9:40 a. m., E. S. T.

Arrived Tela, Honduras, 10:43 a. m., E. S. T.

February 6

Departed Tela, Honduras, 11:40 a. m., E. S. T.

Arrived Managua, Nicaragua, 5:45 p. m., E. S. T.

February 6

Departed Managua, Nicaragua, 7:25 a. m., E. S. T.

Arrived Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, 9:10 a. m., E. S. T.

Departed Punta Arenas, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, starting the last lap of his inaugural air mail flight from Miami to Panama, hopped off from the Marine Air Field at 6:40 a. m., Wednesday (7:25 a. m., eastern standard time).

Six hundred and fifty air miles, with three intermediate stops, were included—134 miles from Managua to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; 204 from Punta Arenas to David, Panama; 129 from David to Panama City, and 126 across the Isthmus to Cristobal, terminus of the three-day trip from Miami. It was calculated that 5 1/2 hours of flying time would be required.

Colonel Lindbergh spent Tuesday night in the company of Marine officers and American officials most of whom participated in the welcome to him a year ago when he made his good-will flight to Central and South America.

Arrival at 3 p. m. (3:45 p. m., E. S. T.) was somewhat later than had been expected, a circumstance explained by Colonel Lindbergh as resulting from headwinds which delayed him between Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where he circled over the city, and Managua.

After circling the Marine Corps landing field once he brought his large amphibian plane to earth. An enthusiastic crowd, large despite his plea to be considered solely as a commercial pilot, cheered him as Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister, greeted him as he stepped from the cockpit of his machine.

Brig.-Gen. Logan Feland, other Marine Corps officer, Rear-Admiral David F. Sellers, and most of the American civilians in Managua, participated in the welcome.

Within a few minutes of his arrival he drove with Mr. Eberhardt to the American Legation where he took an hour's nap, later visiting the aviation field again to inspect his plane, which had stood the seven-hour trip from Belize, broken only by the stop at Tela, without mishap.

He took dinner at the legation, retiring early. At his request banquets and festivities were dispensed with.

Accompanying him are Col. John A. Hamblen, vice-president of the Pan-American Airways, and Henry Lee Buskey, mechanic and radio operator.

MANILA (P)—Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General, in a statement said: "It is true that at the request of the President-elect of the United States I am about to leave the Philippines in order to take up another duty. What the nature of that duty is, I prefer to leave to Mr. Hoover to announce. I expect to sail in about two weeks."

Mr. Stimson, who accepted the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines, succeeded to the late Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, has been mentioned lately as the possible Secretary of State in the new President's Cabinet. He is a lawyer and has served as district attorney for southern New York, as special counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the celebrated sugar rebate cases and as Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet.

In 1927 Mr. Stimson went to Nicaragua as the personal representative of President Coolidge in an effort to settle the dispute between Adolfo Diaz and Juan Sacasa, both of whom claimed the presidency. He effected an agreement that ended hostilities between the two. Soon afterward he was named Governor-General of the Philippines.

During the World War Mr. Stimson was appointed judge advocate with the rank of major. Later he joined the 305th field artillery as a lieutenant colonel. He was advanced to the rank of colonel and commanded the regiment in France.

WASHINGTON (P)—Approval was given by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the treaty granting tariff autonomy to China.

FOOD RELIEF STATIONS SEIZED IN KISHINEV

KISHINEV, Bessarabia (P)—Crowds of men, women and children attacked the emergency food relief stations here Feb. 6 and smashed windows, wrecked furniture and seized the small remaining supply of food. To appease the people additional food supplies have been promised.

The Government of Bessarabia, which has been the center of a faming because of crop failure, held a special meeting following the disturbance to discuss further measures for relieving the situation because of the non-arrival of food trains marooned in heavy snows between Bessarabia and Bucharest.

LEAVE KABUL BY PLANE

PESHAWAR, India (P)—Two royal air force planes brought 28 persons from Kabul on the evening of Feb. 6. Most of these were Indian women and children although there was one European engineer named Wilson, among them.

Japanese Agree to Take Troops From Shantung

Shanghai Pact Opens Way to Settlement of All Sino-Japanese Issues

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI.—After a conference lasting throughout the night, settlement of the Tsinan affair, which was the chief issue in the Sino-Japanese negotiations, was reached early on the morning of Feb. 5, between Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister.

Although the complete terms of the agreement were not announced, it was learned that the principal feature was Japan's agreeing to withdraw troops from Shantung and restoring to China the railway zone which has been occupied by Japanese troops since the Tsinan incident of 1927.

China promises to give guarantee of adequate protection to Japanese and their property there, which is the reason the Japanese advanced as the cause of the continued occupation of the district. China will also agree to express regret for the incident and promise to punish the soldiers and Red elements held responsible. The evacuation date will be announced later. The successful conference was held at Dr. Wang's home at Shanghai and came as a culmination of negotiations started at Nanking three months ago. Upon failure of the Nanking parleys, the conference was transferred to Shanghai.

It is expected that the necessary documents will be exchanged within a few days. Mr. Yoshizawa proceeding to Nanking to sign and possibly give formal recognition to the Nationalist Government.

The settlement has caused great satisfaction here where it is pointed out that the chief obstacles on China's diplomatic path have been removed as all powers represented here agreed to tariff autonomy which was introduced on Feb. 4 and other diplomatic issues have been settled. (Cin. Sino-Japanese questions are declared easy of adjustment now that the major issue has been solved.)

Reichstag Votes to Ratify Pact

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AMERICAN ZONES FOR RUMANIA IS EMIGRES' PLAN

Many Rumanians in United States Reported Planning Return to Native Land

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The advent of the National Peasant Party to power has begun a "back to Rumania" movement among Rumanian emigrants settled in the United States, according to a delegation purporting to represent 20,000 of the former inhabitants of the Banat district of Rumania, which was received in audience by the Prime Minister, Julliu Maniu, here. The delegation, which is composed partly of American citizens of Rumanian birth, is now inhabiting Rumania, and a large number of Rumanians, former emigrants to the United States, presented a petition of "grievances" in which are set forth several requests, the granting of which by the Rumanian Government is expected to facilitate the return of many to "Americanized zones in Rumania." These, it is hoped, will instill American business methods, civic responsibility and living throughout Rumania.

Plan for Citizenship

Among the requests, the outstanding one was that those who returned to Rumania would ipso facto be considered as never having lost their Rumanian citizenship, like "naturalized citizens of German birth when they return to Germany."

It was also requested that "a visa, good for at least two years' sojourn in Rumania," should be granted by the Rumanian consular authorities in the United States to all returning Rumanians in order to give the homecoming "sufficient time to acquire property and land in Rumania." Furthermore, it was requested that the Government should arrange laws so that the former immigrants to the United States who are subjects of Rumania should be able to return to America to settle any affairs that might be in suspense, or remain there several years in order to accumulate money and wealth to bring them back home.

The petition also contained an interesting statement that Rumania's nonresidents had at least 1,000,000,000 lei—about \$6,000,000,000—on deposit in the Transylvanian banks. The delegation strongly emphasized the benefits that "Americanization" would bring to Rumanian community life, particularly as regards civic responsibility and anti-alcoholism.

Mr. Maniu informed the delegation that the petition would be given serious consideration. The idea of inducing a return to the mother country of Rumanians who have been living some time in the United States and Canada has been an unexpressed, but silently cherished thought common to the National Peasant Party in general.

Exchange of Immigrants Planned

An eminent member of the party recently discussed with the representative of the Monitor possibilities of effecting just such a "return to the homeland." If it were practicable, it is certain that the present Rumanian Government would enter into negotiations with the United States and Canada for the purpose of arranging an exchange of Rumanian inhabitants—that is, to bring back a considerable number of Rumanians who have lived in America for a certain period to this country and send over in exchange an equal number of emigrants. Unfortunately for this plan, the individual who emigrates generally finds a new home, full of possibilities, and is loath to return to the land of his birth and a return for more than an average vacation period is uncommon in the Balkans. But times may change.

FASCIST FARM COUNCIL NAMES 96 CANDIDATES FOR NEXT PARLIAMENT

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME.—The national council of the Fascist confederation of agriculture was held Feb. 5, meeting in the presence of a notary public as required by the electoral law, to select 96 candidates for the next Parliament.

This is the first meeting of its kind held since the dissolution of Parliament and marks formal opening of the "electoral campaign."

Names of the candidates have not yet been published as the Grand Council will make final selection of the deputies, but it is known that Benito Mussolini, who belongs to this confederation of farmers, is one of the candidates nominated. Similar meetings of other syndicalist associations will take place during this and next week.

Two Boys in 'Teens Make Small Farm Pay Big Returns; Will Go to College on Profits

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D.—While Congress and the Nation have been debating farm relief, two North Dakota lads in their 'teens have proved that farming can be made to turn up a profit. William and Harvey Erlenmeyer have adopted a simple recipe for success—hard work, perseverance and a mother's guiding hand. They have kept themselves in clothes and paid all school expenses as a result of their tireless labor and, in addition, are proud of "a little nest egg" in the bank.

Seven years ago "Billy," at the age of 10, and Harvey, two years younger, started their career in gardening. In those first years, the mother of these boys gave them a firm foundation on which to build. She patiently showed them where to plant, what to plant and how it all should be done.

The two original acres were increased to five. But when the Missouri River swept their farm away, they bought 10 acres on higher ground and nearer the city.

"Billy" is a senior in the Bismarck High School, this year and Harvey is a junior. They both plan to go to college and pay their college expenses with the money obtained by the sale of garden produce in the summer.

Flew to New York in a Hurry



Capt. Frank Hawks (Right) and Oscar Grubb, His Mechanic, Who Broke Record Flight From West to East.

Moscow Combats Waste of Grain Wherever Possible

Buying Organizations Urged to Redouble Purchases for Good of Nation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—The Workers' Gazette, a newspaper, prints a number of letters and contributions, urging an introduction of bread distribution booklets in Moscow as the best means of combating speculation and the waste of grain, husbanding the country's bread resources till harvest. The system has already been introduced into a number of places, including Leningrad.

The results state that co-operative grain purchases in January recognized as unprofitable, yielding less than 60 per cent. Buying organizations are urged to redouble their exertions and increase their purchases and Trade Commissioner Anastasiy Mikoyan has departed for Siberia, supposed to be a promising grain region, to inspect the situation. The richer peasants show a strong tendency to hold back the grain and sell it to private dealers, who pay higher prices.

While the Communist party has pronounced against the reapplication of the extraordinary measures, practical amounts to compulsion, the peasants, some means of social economic pressure apparently are being employed. Certain co-operative organizations refuse to sell goods to peasants who will not sell grain, while the poorer peasants, who are themselves interested in obtaining grain cheap in some places have organized a boycott of kulaks—rich peasants—who hoard grain.

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Russians Invite British Workers

Delegation From Manufacturers Hastens to Restore Anglo-Russian Trade

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A delegation representing a number of British manufacturers is proceeding to Russia without delay in an endeavor to restore Anglo-Russian trade.

This is the outcome of a decision taken at a meeting held here, when a resolution was passed unanimously declaring that "the invitation from the Russian Government that they would welcome a delegation of British industry should command the attention of the leaders of manufacturing and other interests in this country."

The list just published of firms represented at the meeting, including as it does the names of a number of well-known concerns, manufacturing bridges, railway rolling stock, permanent way machinery, rubber goods, piece goods, automobiles, machine tools, cement, chocolate and other articles of British exports, is regarded as showing that the movement is important. It is being organized by what is known as the "Anglo-Russian committee."

NAMED FOR NOBEL PRIZE

STOCKHOLM (P)—The Most Rev. Nathan Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala, has been nominated here as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929, chiefly due to his initiative in organizing the World Church Congress in Stockholm in 1925. Carl Lindhagen, Mayor of Stockholm, has also been proposed for the same prize.

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ment to substitute co-operation for competition where sea policy is concerned.

Pointing out that the precise details on which the Senate accepted the cruiser building program are of less importance to the world than the fact that at the same session the Kellogg Pact was ratified, The Times, for example, says the more clearly the question of neutral rights is approached the more clearly the lines for a new investigation seem to be drawn.

Definitions Out of Date

"It may be," this journal adds, "that the risks to be insured have been defined in a vocabulary which is—with the cumulative consequences of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact—now obsolete or obsolescent."

"The rôle of a neutral depends upon an older doctrine of war, in which belligerency and neutrality were alike provided for. But when belligerency becomes a crime, whether formally punishable or not, neutrality also is no longer what it was."

"If every law-abiding power is equally affronted by a breach of world law to which it has subscribed and if no power is likely to employ the weapon of blockade single-handed, save perhaps in a limited way for policing a local disturbance, new facts are demanding study from the framers of the program."

New Conception Foreseen

"A new conception of such programs as not merely noncompetitive but even complimentary may be practicable. Such considerations arise naturally and press forward insistently as the organization of peace goes on. They demand a considered answer and on the answer will depend the definition of parity or of any formula of disarmament."

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the British Cabinet so far from considering any speeding up of its naval building program in consequence of the Senate's decision has been discussing during the past few days the possibility of suspending construction of two cruisers provided for by last year's estimates.

These vessels were to have been started this month but it is now doubtful whether they will be proceeded with, the reason for their possible elimination being partly economy, and partly a concession to strong public feeling favoring a reduction of armaments generally.

Regarded as Reaction to Competitive Policy

LONDON (AP)—Passage by the United States Senate of its naval building bill drew varying editorial comment from London papers.

The anti-Government Chronicle sees in the decision of the Senate a reaction to what it declares is the competitive naval building policy of the present British Government.

"The United States," it says, "would never have listened to the more truculent voices in the midst of our Government had not adopted the worn-out principle of naval rivalry at Geneva, and re-evaluated its foreign policy a leaning to the method of alliances and competition between groups of powers."

The Times expressed a belief that there is no need to hurry further disarmament negotiations.

"Clearly there is time for inquiry, and still more clearly there is need for it," The Times says. "No British interest is adversely affected by the Senate's decision. To the British mind no rivalry arises or can arise so long as the community of view between the two nations on large issues is for the most part spontaneous, in all respects desirable, and, realistically considered, vital to both."

BARON VON HUENEFELD, AIRMAN, HAS PASSED ON

BERLIN (AP)—Baron Ehrenfried Günther von Huenefeld, one of the three men who made the first westward air passage of the North Atlantic, by airplane, has passed on here.

Baron von Huenefeld had an adventurous career of soldier, German monarchist, poet and dramatist and, finally, aviator. As vice-consul at Maastricht, Holland, he received the former Kaiser and Crown Prince when they sought refuge in Dutch soil, and later he spent several years with the Crown Prince in his exile on the island of Wieringen. In April last year, with Capt. Hermann Koehl and Maj. James Fitzmaurice, he flew the plane Bremen from Baldonnel airfield, Dublin, to Greenly Island, Labrador, where they waited two weeks in the ice and snow to be taken out. On arriving in New York the trio were given a tumultuous welcome.

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LIQUOR DUTIES ADD BIG SUM TO SOVIET BUDGET

Profits From Drink Defended by Finance Commissar as Due to High Prices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Excise duties yield the largest returns among the taxes, according to the state budget of the Soviet Union for the business year 1928-1929, the sale of liquor alone being estimated to yield a revenue of \$85,000,000 rubles, an increase over last year of 150,000,000 rubles.

When the budget came up for consideration at the session of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, this increase was hotly attacked on the ground that drunkenness represents a great and growing evil in Russia. Finance Commissar Brukhanov attempted to defend this item in the budget by asserting that two-thirds of the projected increase came not from increased production of liquor, but from higher duties. He further argued that the state sale of vodka was a necessary means of eliminating the traffic in samogon, or moonshine liquor, in the country districts, and promised that the amount of sold in the cities would be reduced.

About 1,000,000,000 rubles comes into the state treasury from a very high turnover tax, which amounts to 5 per cent in the case of private traders, 3.5 per cent for co-operatives and 3.4 per cent for state trade. A direct agricultural tax, levied on the peasants, brings in 430,000,000 rubles. The income tax realizes 272,000,000 rubles, and a superprofits tax, 22,000,000 rubles. The diminutive size of this item is quite understandable in view of Russian conditions, which make it extremely difficult to say the least, for any individual to make superprofits.

Of the 3,000,000,000 rubles in the state and local budgets 5,500,000,000 are spent on the upkeep of the railroads, posts and telegraphs and on the financing of industry and agriculture, the former receiving about 1,000,000,000 rubles from the budget and the latter about 500,000,000. The appropriations for military purposes amount to \$400,000,000 rubles. Brukhanov claimed that Russia spends on its army and navy 7 rubles per head of population, as against 32 rubles in America and 62 rubles in France. Administrative expenses amount to 500,000,000 rubles.

One item that occupies a much smaller place in the Soviet budget than in that of most other countries is the payment of interest and amortization on state loans. Nothing is being paid on the prewar and war debts contracted by the Tsarist Government and repudiated by the Soviet Government, and while the latter has contracted an internal debt of 1,300,000,000 rubles, interest payments on this debt represent a considerable small figure and are considerably overbalanced by the steady flotation of new loans.

BRITISH CHILD WORKS FOR CITY BEAUTIFUL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "Beautiful Oldham" movement has now had several suc-

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Made to your measurements from Imported White Broadcloth. We're for samples and self-measure. Black, Non-shrinkable, P.L. material and workmanship guaranteed.
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(Near Lexington Ave.)
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QUALITY is built into every part of the Conover Piano. It is there fundamentally—the result of science and craftsmanship.

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Guggenheim Report Says United States No Longer Lags in Aviation

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NEW YORK—The outstanding aeronautical achievement of 1928 was the demonstration by private American capital that "air transport can be made a profitable business without government subsidy," according to Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics. The organization's second annual report just issued here, shows that the progress of aviation during the last year has exceeded every reasonable expectation. The United States, it points out, is no longer lagging in the development of its flying transportation.

"Three years ago, before the passage of the Air Commerce Act," it declares, "the United States Government had not officially recognized commercial aviation, and its development lagged far behind that in some of the countries of Europe. Still one encounters the misconception that this backward condition continues. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Today commercial aviation in America, measured in terms of aircraft factories and commercial and civil airplanes in operation, very greatly exceeds the aggregate of the rest of the world."

"The one phase of commercial development in which America still ranks after other countries is that of passenger-carrying. But such passenger services as are now in operation and those in process of development indicate that America will soon take a leading position in this phase of aviation as well."

"All these developments have taken place in the typically American manner of private enterprise. They have only been made possible, however, by wise governmental regulation and direct assistance. With the tremendous expansion in commercial aviation in America, there is a constantly growing need for further assistance of this kind, as represented in airports, airways, weather services and adequate uniform legislation."

"Commercial air transport has reached its present comparatively satisfactory state without the hun-

dreeds of millions of dollars that the railroads enjoyed from federal and state aid in their pioneering days, and without the hundreds of millions of acres of lands granted to them. Indirect governmental assistance is an absolute essential for the full development of commercial aviation, and calls for the co-operation of federal, state and municipal governments."

The society works in co-operation with the education authority, and has the help of the school teachers. The civic spirit is inculcated by means of lectures, essays on local history, and an annual flower show and competition open to the schools of the town for flowers grown at the schools.

New Adjustment of Papal State Is Put Forward

Announcement of Changes in Vatican Limits Is Set for Feb. 12

ROME (AP)—A new outline of the probable settlement of the long standing problem of relations between the Pope and the Italian state has been given out in Vatican circles with the understanding that it would be signed Feb. 10 and publicly announced the two days later.

In some respects the new basis appears more practical than the solution first suggested for enlarging the present papal territories. The only accession to which the Pope is represented as agreeing is a minor rectification of the present Vatican confines on the side of Porta Cavalleggeri.

It was reported, however, that he does accept an indemnity of 2,000,000,000 lira (approximately \$105,000,000) to be devoted to foreign missions, for the Italian occupation of the Pontifical States, of artistic, archaeological and historical objects which they contain, would be recognized as the absolute property of the Holy See.

The Pope also would be acknowledged as a free and independent sovereign with his person proclaimed as sacred. The exercise of his ministry would be without any control or interference, and the Holy See would be at liberty to communicate with the Roman Catholic world either directly or through Italian channels free of any charge.

THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES
Tomahawk Tool
\$1.75 (Postpaid)
Weight only 1 lb.; 12 in. long over all; made of one piece drop forged steel.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
ESTABLISHED 1894—QUALITY BUTTER EGGS CHEESE POULTRY
GENERAL OFFICES: OMAHA, NEBR.
Creamery Plants in Producing Sections. Distributing Branches in Many of the Principal Cities.

Remember childhood days? When fresh, piping hot bread tasted so good when spread with pure, cold butter? Now it is possible to again enjoy such a treat! The whole secret of delightful taste lies in the quality of the butter.

There's a butter . . . delicately flavored . . . pure as a snowflake . . . rich and creamy . . . as freshly rare as a day in June . . . Fairmont's Better Butter, delivered to you double-wrapped and in special Red and Yellow packages. Be sure to insist . . . Fairmont's.

OTHER FAIRMONT PRODUCTS are: Better Eggs, Better Cheese, Better Poultry, Better Milk, Fresh Fresh Fruit. Fairmont's Delicate Ice Cream.

THE NEW LEE SUPER DE LUXE
For as many miles as you ordinarily drive any car, a set of these tires will carry you the whole distance, leaving plenty to spare.

So perfectly is this tire designed; so flawless are the materials; so painstakingly is it made; so skillfully is its deep, non-skid, all-season tread fashioned that it rightly deserves the title, "The Perfectly Balanced Tire."

Go to any LEE dealer. Order a full set with the LEE DE LUXE Special Tube and forget tire troubles. They are as economical for Fords and Chevrolets as for the larger and more costly cars.

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CRIMES TRACED TO LIQUOR SALES BY PROSECUTOR
Every Citizen Bound to Obey Dry Law, Women's Club Is Told
Wealthy and influential citizens who give financial support to bootlegging and liquor smuggling are responsible for a long train of crimes of violence which follow in the wake and result directly from this flouting of the law, Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney, declared in an address to the Professional Women's Club in Boston.

"Almost every bottle of liquor served by our hospitable friends who prize personal liberty so highly has behind it a history of crime or bribery or theft, and many times of violence and murder, and sometimes of all these crimes," he said. "Few realize how difficult it is for the bootlegger to succeed."

"Many of our reputable citizens are fostering a training school for crime and are supporting its graduates with large rewards of cash, and these criminals are extending their activities from bootlegging and smuggling, to robbery, theft, assaults and murder."

The district attorney charged that banks in Massachusetts, in several instances at least, "are subject to reasonable suspicion that they deliberately and intentionally finance, for a substantial consideration, men whose business is the illegal liquor traffic."

"These banks," he continued, "have every reason to know that the money they loan will be used not only for the purchase of the liquor, but also to pay the expenses of the criminals."

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (AP)—A duty of 40 cents a pound on the clean content of wool in the grease, an increase of 9 cents over the present basic wool tariff, was proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 6 by F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association. He said the present wool tariff was "very faulty" in some respects, and that it did not protect the American grower against huge imports of wool waste.

Whereas these imports formerly were less than 400,000 pounds a year, he said, last year they reached a total of 34,000,000 pounds. This displaced 80,000,000 pounds of domestic wool at a very nominal rate of duty, he added, in the manufacture of clothing.

The 40-cent rate proposed would apply only to the higher grade wools, a duty of 24 cents was suggested for the lower grades.

Cordell Hull (D.), Representative from Tennessee, said the American Farm Bureau Federation had estimated that the farmers had paid \$31,000,000 of the increased clothing cost of \$91,000,000 a year under the present rates, or more than the total benefit received by the wool growers. Mr. Hagenbarth said he did not believe this estimate was accurate.

EXPORT COPPER 17 1/2 CENTS
Copper exporters advanced copper 1/2 a pound, c. l. f. Hamburg, Havre and London. Another 3/4 advance in the price of copper for domestic delivery is not improbable this week.

MONUMENT ERECTED TO DE WET FAMILY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALIWAL NORTH, S. Af.—More than 100 persons named de Wet gathered at Aliwal North to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Pieter Johannes de Wet, one of the voortrekkers, at Aliwal North. He outspanned here and built his house not far from the present homestead inhabited by his grandson, Col. D. N. de Wet.

A handsome marble monument was unveiled before a large crowd by Mrs. van Aardt, granddaughter of the first settler, and Mrs. H. de Wet, wife of Senator H. F. de Wet. On the marble pillar is engraved the de Wet crest with the motto "Solum in Deo confido."

GIFT OF PLATE TO LLOYDS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The library in the new Lloyds Building was the scene recently of an interesting ceremony when Lloyd's brokers presented the corporation with a service of plate in commemoration of the opening of the new building. The service is for 24 covers to be used in the special dining room, where the corporation's guests are entertained.

Several hundred
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX WINTER OVERCOATS
THEY SOLD FOR \$90 \$97 \$100 \$110 \$125 NOW REDUCED TO \$48

An opportunity to get the finest sort of an overcoat at an ordinary price

Fabrics are England, France and America's choice weaves. Skillfully tailored, lined with heavy duty satin de chine

Raglans, chesterfields, ulsters, authentic university coats, Town coats, fitted double breasted with velvet or self-material collars

Sizes, colors and models to meet every man's taste

Finest quality Sedan, France Montagnac overcoats remain \$97

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JAMAICA, L. I.
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NEWARK—828-830 Broad Street

UNITED STATES SHOWN WAY TO BETTER OPINION

Critics Say Americas Must Be Allowed to Guide Own Destinies Unhindered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—If the United States is to improve the good opinion of the nations of Central and South America, there must be a change in its policy concerning the small nations that make up Central America. This is a point on which Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, a native of Peru, and Cyrus French Wicker, for several years in the diplomatic service of the United States in Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, agree.

Associated as members of the faculty of the University of Miami, they were the principal speakers at the Round Table on Pan-American affairs at the Roney Plaza Hotel. They agreed that the United States had been precipitate and had taken the wrong course in Nicaragua, and they agreed that hereafter the other Central American republics must be consulted when any action is taken by the United States affecting any of those countries.

Richard J. Beamish, a newspaper correspondent who accompanied Mr. Hoover on his South American tour, agreed with the other speakers but went further than Professor Belaunde, for he said that the South American countries as well as those of Central America will hereafter take part in negotiations on the Nicaraguan Canal or other questions directly affecting the interests of the republics closest to the United States.

W. Bob Holland raised the question of the danger of discussing Central American affairs in terms of war.

"Why not talk peace instead of war?"

Dr. Belaunde was asked by Rufus Steel, the presiding officer, to answer the question but he declined to attempt it.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The unfinished business of the Senate having been disposed of, the way bill to regulate cotton and grain sales in futures markets, The Vinson bill, also concerning cotton futures regulation, was discussed in the House by William F. Stephenson (D.), Representative from South Carolina. The House has already sent the measure to the Senate.

Another subject unrelated to the Navy Appropriations Bill, railroad rates, also held House interest for a while. M. C. Garber (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, advocated general revision of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The \$347,000,000 annual navy appropriations bill was before the House. Burton L. French (R.), Representative from Idaho, in charge of the measure, explained some of its provisions in answers to questions.

The House Immigration Committee approved the Johnson bill for deportation of undesirable aliens.

Extension of the term of the Federal Radio Commission was proposed in a resolution approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The Commissioner of Prohibition would be authorized to pay any person for information "concerning a violation or attempted violation of any narcotic law such sums of money as he may deem appropriate" under a resolution introduced by Hamilton Fish (R.), from New York.

The Senate passed and sent to the President a bill to preserve the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky. An appropriation of \$100,000 to carry out the act would be provided.

TREASURER OF OHIO RESIGNS UNDER FIRE

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Facing impeachment, Bert B. Buckley, State Treasurer, has resigned as an outcome of his conviction in Federal Court of attempted bribery and participation in a brewer's conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

\$55,000,000 TO START BANK IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Organization of the National Union Bank and Trust Company with a capitalization of

Suitable Songs for Church Services

SONG OF TRUST, 50c
 Text Anonymous. Music by J. Montgomerie. Medium Voice.
PRAYER, 50c
 Text by J. Montgomerie. Music by J. Montgomerie. Medium Voice.
MEHOW TO GO, 50c
 Text by Mary Baker Eddy. Music by Fred. W. Root. Medium and Low Voice.
O STRENGTH AND STAY, 50c
 Text by Rev. J. R. Ritten. Music by James H. Gillette. Medium Voice.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
 429 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Quick Pad Counter"
 Quick way to divide stock sheets into five equal parts. Saves time. Made of aluminum.
ORDER BY MAIL
 Price 50c each. Instructions for use with each counter.
W. E. WILLIAMS COMPANY
 Peoples Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$55,000,000 is now nearing completion, according to well-authenticated Wall Street reports. The bank will have the largest initial capital structure of any financial institution in this country, it was said. Archibald F. C. Fiske, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is chairman of the organization committee.

Preliminary reports mentioned John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor of New York, as slated for executive positions. It is said in informed quarters that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Raskob will have any connection with the new bank. Estimates by the organization committee indicate that the bank will open with deposits of \$200,000,000. Its capital structure will include \$10,000,000 in capital for the bank and a surplus of \$30,000,000, while the securities company will have a capital of \$10,000,000 and a \$5,000,000 surplus.

Public Is Asked to Participate in Apartment Fund

Common and Preferred Stocks Offered in Plan to Guard Against Mortgage Burden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A real estate financing plan, which will supply \$100,000,000 to the building construction industry during the next year, has just been announced here by the National City Company and the United States Realty & Improvement Company. The scheme is aimed at relieving tightened credit conditions in that industry and put it in a position to compete with the stock market and general business.

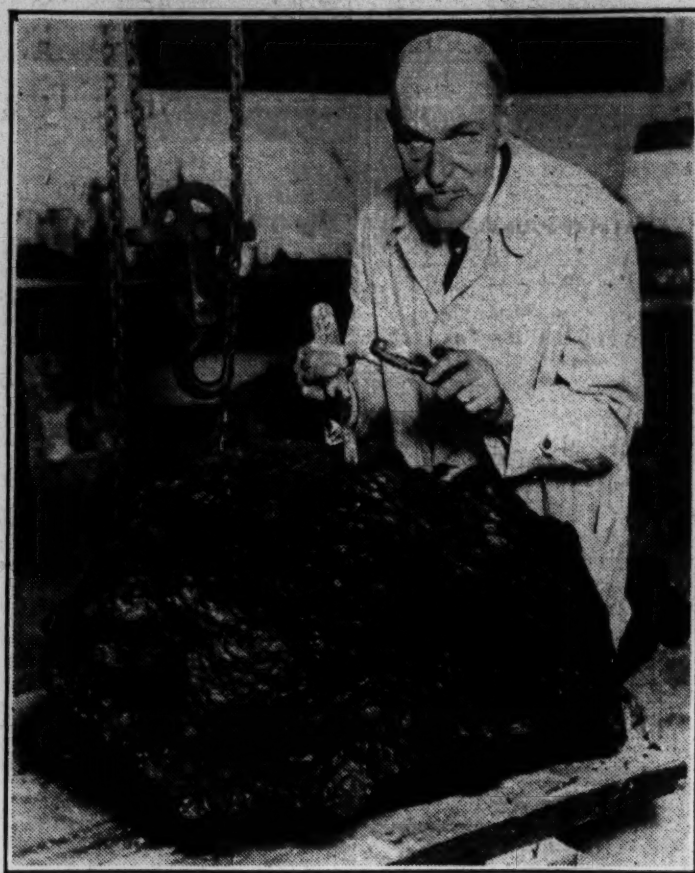
The plan does away with first and second mortgages, through which the bulk of real estate financing has heretofore been effected, substituting calculations based on cost for the present system of appraisals and valuations and admitting the public to full partnership privileges from the outset.

The National City Company announced the plan when it offered \$100,000,000 of common stock of the National City Company and the United States Realty & Improvement Company, for the erection of two apartment houses in East Forty-fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues. Public financing, which initially is only \$3,937,500, will be restricted to 75 per cent of the land and building, issued by the property owning corporation in stock. Units are in one share of first preferred and one share of common stock, the latter representing 40 per cent of the total outstanding common stock. The first preferred will be the senior security of the enterprise and have a first claim on land, building and earnings. Taxes and operating expenses which average about 20 per cent of the gross rentals of a building will take the only precedence over dividend requirements.

The remaining 25 per cent of the cost of the building will be met through the issuance and sale to the United States Realty Company for cash of second preferred and common stock in units of one share of second preferred and three shares of common, the second preferred to bear the same dividend rate as the first preferred. Its completion will be guaranteed by this company, and the National City Company will serve as depository for the funds.

Management of the building will be in the hands of the U. S. R. Management Corporation, in which the National City Company and the United States Realty and Improvement Company each hold a 50 per cent interest. This corporation will

Taking Care of a Starry Visitor



This 1400-Pound Mass of Metal, Which is 90 Per Cent Iron, 6 Per Cent Nickel and the Rest Small Quantities of Platinum and Sulphur, Was Found Near Goldstone, in Queensland, Australia, Where It Had Crashed From the Heavens. The Meteorite Is Being Prepared by Prof. J. B. Abbott, Chief Preparator of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, for Permanence. Dr. Oliver C. Farrington, Head Curator of Geology, is Seen in the Picture Examining the Meteorite.

hold 20 per cent of the common stock of the buildings financed as its only profit from their operation. Amortization of one-third of the first preferred stock within about 10 years and the entire issue of second preferred within about 12 years, which would authorize dividend payments on the common stock, is included in the plan.

ACTORS' EQUITY RULE ON AGENCIES DROPPED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The council of the Actors' Equity Association has just suspended the rules which it promulgated recently to govern the terms under which equity members might use employment agencies for obtaining stage positions.

Suspension of the rules was authorized pending the outcome of a test case in the Federal Court. Certain employment agencies have maintained that they serve as "personal representatives" of the actors, and that prices charged for their services are not subject to equity rulings.

PEACE RESTORED. SPAIN PLANS FETE

MADRID (AP)—It was announced on Feb. 5, that General Sanjurjo, who accomplished his mission of pacification in Valencia.

The Government also made public a statement saying, "it is not expected that anyone will make an attempt against order or disturb the public peace during the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, but measures will be taken as a precaution by the police to see that no one carries arms."

Premier Primo de Rivera said that not a single shot was fired on either side in the disloyal movements at Ciudad Real and Valencia.

Ogden Mills Gives Millions to Public

Educational, Charitable, Natural Scientific Institutions Benefit by Bequests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Of the estate of Ogden Mills, valued at several million dollars, \$2,350,000 will go to the public in benefits to a group of educational, charitable and natural scientific institutions, according to the terms of his will just probated here. Among these are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$100,000; the American Museum of Natural History, \$500,000; Harvard College Endowment Fund, \$100,000; the New York Zoological Society, \$50,000; and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., \$50,000.

Of these gifts to institutions, \$1,350,000 will be paid by Mr. Mills' children: Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Beatrice, Countess of Granard; and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phillips. These are requested "to continue, as long as they consider it desirable, each of the contributions to religious, charitable, educational and scientific institutions that I have regularly made."

Each of the pensions and allowances to individuals that I have regularly paid and made."

The Metropolitan Museum is the recipient also of portraits by Van Dyck of Lord Whorton and Lady Southampton; Thomas De Keyser's "Cavalier," Charles Antoine Coypelle's "Madame Dupille et sa Fille," and "Monsieur Dupille," and R. A. Russell's painting of "Children at a Spring," as well as the collection of clocks and bronzes in Mr. Mills' Paris residence.

Outright bequests totaling \$155,000 were specified to some 30 employees and life annuities totaling \$6200 were provided.

MILLION MILES BY AIR, IS FORD'S 4-YEAR RECORD

Completion of 90 Per Cent of All Scheduled Trips Is Announced by Company

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—More than 1,000,000 miles have been traveled by airplanes in the Ford Motor Company's inter-organization freight service during the last four years and 90 per cent of all scheduled trips have been completed. This was announced by the company.

During 1928 about 1,665,000 pounds of freight were carried over a distance of 279,000 miles in 3200 flying hours. Of the 2533 flights scheduled in 1928, 2225 were completed. It is stated that about 90 per cent of the forced landings were by single-motor ships. With the exclusive use of Ford tri-motor, all-metal transports during 1929, it is anticipated that the percentage of completed trips will be improved to a marked degree.

During the last year airplanes on the Detroit-Chicago route completed 92 per cent of the 511 scheduled trips, covering 547,000 miles and carrying 2,744,454 pounds of freight; 87 per cent of the 508 scheduled trips on the Detroit-Buffalo route were completed. These are the only two lines now operated by the company, the Detroit-Cleveland line having been discontinued last July; 94 per cent of the 324 flights up to its discontinuance were completed.

Plans for building one transport airplane daily commencing May 1 are being worked out in the airplane plant of the Ford company. Under the present system, one is being built every two days of a five-day work week but increased production will be made possible through installation of a new assembly system similar to that adopted in speed automobile production. This embodies the use of an electrically operated traveling crane designed to handle wings, engines and heavy parts which formerly required crews. It moves swiftly forward and backward across the line, performing one or several assembly operations at the same time. It will pick up a wing 100 feet in span and set it smoothly in place. Likewise, it is capable of lifting a complete plane weighing five tons so that a landing carriage may be removed or installed with ease.

In spite of its potentialities for reducing manual labor, there is no likelihood of its reducing the need for mechanics than have day work practices in automobile factories, it is stated by executives of the company. The Ford airplane factory now employs 1200 men, as compared to 225 men a year ago.

CONGRESS OF CITIES
MADRID (AP)—Reports received by the Union of Municipalities indicate that at least 150 delegates representing cities in the United States will attend the fourth international congress of municipalities in Seville next month.

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INVITING FIELD FOR SAVING WILD LIFE DESCRIBED

Women Voters Hear How Federal Government Can Broaden Scope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—While the most effective conservation of wild life must come from the State, there is a large supplemental work to be carried on by the Federal Government, which presents a large and inviting field for congressional action, Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, told the National League of Women Voters in an address here.

"Congress can stop the pollution of all navigable streams. It can purchase now, at a small price, while lands are cheap and especially during its national work of reclamation and flood control, swamp lands and other areas.

"It can protect birds and wild fowl in their migratory flight; it can supply game sanctuaries in waste lands; it can fight the fish and game hog; protect fish during the spawning season, and the game during the mating season; it can reduce the size of the bag, the number of the catch and educate sportsmen, anglers and campers in the matter of conservation.

"It can use overflow lands in our river basins for sanitary purposes; it can use the great national highways for reforestation; it can preserve government lands in their native state; all navigable streams are under federal jurisdiction. Their pollution can be stopped, fish traps destroyed, spillways built, trapping and seining of certain species prohibited; it can purchase and set aside great national game sanctuaries in each of the states."

LOWER GRAIN SHIPMENTS
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL—American export grain shipped through the port of

Montreal during the 1928 season of navigation on the St. Lawrence totaled 62,687,000 bushels, a falling off of 30,000,000 from the record of 92,687,000 in 1927. American grain formed 30 per cent of the total grain shipments through Montreal in 1928. Canadian grain shipped during last season totaled 144,445,000 bushels, compared with 98,597,000 in 1927.

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Philadelphia Merger Planned to Make Work More Effective

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A comprehensive program for a reorganization of all agencies in Philadelphia working for social welfare has been drawn and will be submitted at the All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work, to be held March 5 and 6. Representatives of more than 500 public and private welfare organizations will attend.

The plan involves the establishment of a council for social service to operate for public welfare on a basis similar to that held by the Chamber of Commerce for commercial and industrial development.

Among the functions of the unified organizations, according to the reorganization plan, are to study and handle individual cases without duplication, development of new methods of work and making these available to all member organizations, and to develop working agreements.

DR. JAGER TO GIVE CORNELL LECTURES

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The non-resident lecturer in chemistry at Cornell University under the George Fisher Baker Foundation from Feb. 12 to June 1, 1929, will be Dr. F. M. Jager, professor of chemistry in the University of Groningen, Holland, it is announced. Professor Jager's introductory public lecture will be delivered Feb. 12.

Professor Jager is a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam and was awarded in 1923 the Leblanc Medal by the Chemical Society of Paris, and in 1926 the Stas Medal. He is the author of several scientific books.

COPPER MINERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—Miners and others employed on a daily basis by the larger copper-producing companies in the Butte district have received a wage increase of 25 cents a day.

The increase will be paid as long as the retail price of copper remains at 17 cents or more a pound. An increase of 50 cents a day was granted last October based on 15-cent copper. Companies posting the increase included the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Butte & Superior, and the East Butte Copper Mining Company.

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TURKS DISPUTE SYRIAN FRONTIER HELD BY FRANCE

Comte de Chambrun and Tewfik Rushdi Bey Said to Be Now in Negotiation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—In his speech at the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Ankara, the Turkish Dictator Kemal Ataturk declared that the prompt steps should be taken to solve the problem of the security of the Syrian frontier. It is understood that negotiations on this subject have not been opened at Ankara between the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, and the recently appointed French Ambassador, the Comte de Chambrun, but so far no solution has been announced. Although the controversy has only now reached an acute stage, its history dates back to the so-called Ankara Agreement of 1921, by which France made her own terms with the Turkish Government, whose terms she foresaw. The main effect of the 1921 agreement was that Cilicia, which formed part of the territory to be placed under a French mandate, was renounced by France in favor of Turkey. The revised frontier between Turkey and Syria was to be delimited on the spot by a mixed commission and this was eventually ratified by the Treaty of Lausanne.

The mixed commission did not get seriously to work until 1925. Progress was slow, and before long the Turks began to press for a rectification in their favor of the treaty frontier. The French showed a conciliatory disposition, and early in 1926 a new agreement was concluded between France and Turkey, largely through the efforts of Henry de Jouvenel, at that time French High Commissioner for Syria. This agreement still left a loophole for controversy as to the demarcation of the frontier between Nisibin, the terminus of the Baghdad railway and Djazirah-i-Ar-Rum, which forms the boundary between Syria and Iraq. The Ankara Agreement of 1921 provided that this part of the Turkey-Syrian frontier should follow "the ancient Roman road" from Nisibin to Djazirah-i-Ar-Rum, which this provision reappeared in the 1926 agreement.

A deadlock having been reached, the League of Nations appointed a neutral commission, headed by General Ernest of the Danish High Commission reported in favor of the French, drawing a line which left the Kurdish area covered by the Turks on the Syrian side of the frontier. The Turks, however, persisted in their claim, and throughout 1928 there have been mutual recriminations on the subject between France and Turkey.

"Mural Newspaper" to Foster Literacy

Mexican Government to Publish Bulletin Nine Feet by Six to Promote Reading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Plans have been completed by the Ministry of Public Education for the publication of a newspaper which will be one of the largest in the world from the standpoint of size and the number of readers.

This novel periodical will be a "mural newspaper," six feet by nine feet. It will be published at regular intervals and posted upon the bulletin boards and walls in all the towns and villages of Mexico. Articles of a helpful nature will comprise its contents, and it will be printed in large size type.

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BRITAIN FINDS CHINESE TARIFF SATISFACTORY

New Rates, Under Seven Heads, Go High as 27 1/2 Per Cent of Declared Value

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—British industry is fairly well satisfied with the new Chinese tariff. The terms of the Anglo-Chinese treaty fix the duties at the figures drawn up at the tariff conference of 1926, but never officially accepted by the delegates. The schedules show that cotton goods, which form the bulk of British exports to China, are in the lowest and lowest-but-one categories, that is to say, they will pay a surtax of 2 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent over the 5 per cent originally authorized when China was not a free agent in the matter of its customs tariffs. Under the new system, China will classify its imports under seven heads, the ad valorem rates being from 2 1/2 to 22 1/2 per cent above the original 5 per cent, so that the new rates will range from 7 1/2 per cent to 27 1/2 per cent of the declared value. In the highest category come such articles as arms and munitions of war, cigarettes, jewelry, most wines and all potable liquors. Motor vehicles are split between categories B (17 1/2 per cent surtax) and E (7 1/2 per cent).

In class C (12 1/2 per cent surtax) come biscuits and bedsteads, cheese, chocolate and clothing, cube and loaf sugar. Brown and white sugar are in E (7 1/2 per cent surtax) with typewriters and telephones. Most of the iron and steel goods, however, come in F (5 per cent surtax). So do tin, lead, quicksilver, zinc, tinplates, railway material, agricultural machinery, celluloid and the more expensive classes of cotton goods. Coal steals a march on gasoline by being in the lowest category G (2 1/2 per cent surtax).

ITALIAN ASTRONOMER DISCOVERS PLANET

ROME (AP)—Announcement was made Feb. 6 that Prof. Luigi Volta, director of the astronomical observatory at the University of Turin, has discovered a new planet. The professor confirmed his discovery by checking with the observatories at Barcelona and Heidelberg.

The planet revolves around the sun between Mars and Jupiter and Volta has called it "8C-28." The Italian press is jubilant over the discovery since this is the first planet discovered by an Italian astronomer since 1910.

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WEE DOG, BIG DOG GET HERO MEDALS

Poodle and Shepherd Proud of Decorations for Giving Fire Alarm

A very small and white and shaggy dog indeed, Honey, a poodle, could only wait a tall when presented one of the two medals given for meritorious deeds in 1928 by the Boston Animal Rescue League at its annual meeting. The recipient of the second medal, Major King Yukon, a German shepherd dog, looked every inch a hero as his citation was read.

Honey, it transpired, one night gave vent to barks in inverse proportion to his size until not only his master and mistress and six children, but also a neighboring family, were awakened during a fire. Major King Yukon was also a fire hero, having barked and tugged at his mistress until she was awakened and warned of a blaze in her apartment.

Presentation of books to five children for kindness to animals during the year was also in order. Hugh McNally of Roxbury was leader of the list, having done not one but many good deeds extending over the twelve months.

At a business meeting preceding the presentation a tribute was paid to Mrs. Huntington Smith, its founder and president for 30 years.

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'Air Propaganda' Ties Radio Board

Issue of Giving Facilities to Utilities May Await Hoover Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission, it is authoritatively learned, is split 2-to-2 on the issue of granting radio facilities to public utilities. The resignation of Sam Pickard has cut the commission's membership to an even number with the result that the question of "propaganda on the air" has brought the body squarely into a deadlock.

The situation is undoubtedly an outgrowth of facts revealed before the Federal Trade Commission. It is learned from sources close to the commission that the information brought out in that inquiry, which showed a far-reaching effort to get over private ownership propaganda to the public, has been instrumental in producing the present radio conflict.

The deadlock on the commission is not likely to be broken until a new member is named by the President to fill Mr. Pickard's place. Such appointment will not probably be deferred until Mr. Hoover's inauguration, which will give him an opportunity of passing on the matter.

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Corned Beef Hash, 20c. With Poached Eggs, 30c
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Taking the Air in Central Park as Provided by the Big 'Village'

Though Sometimes You Cannot See the Park for the People, There Are Those Who Bowl on the Green and Otherwise Disport Themselves Playfully

THERE is an earnest conviction on the part of all outsiders that New Yorkers have no home life, and that unless we live in pent house apartments on the roofs of skyscrapers we have no means of taking the air, but that in neither case does it really matter as we do not know what we are missing. The more vehemently we deny these accusations the more deeply rooted becomes the belief that we do not know the true meaning of home life and fresh air. As for home life here, we long since gave up the effort of convincing the world that we had any. But the matter of doing out air to her children is one of which this city is justly proud; a discussion of it is easily brought into the open, where it belongs, and it can be proved that bus riding and window gazing are not the only means of taking the air in our village.

The chief center for accumulating air is Central Park. Bronx and Prospect Parks seem to rest more heavily for their attractions on their scenic effects and botanical treasures. But we ask little of Central Park besides air. Air that out-of-towners say is enjoyed solely by policemen and nuns. Another mistake on their part; though trains and motor roads on a holiday seem to find the entire population leaving town, that is only one of the little jokes a population of so many millions can play. There are always a few million of us left, not all policemen, nuns, and popcorn vendors, but all of us, relatively speaking, in the park, taking the air.

Yes, decidedly it crowds the park, but there is still breathing space and elbow room, which is more than can be said of our sidewalks. It is even true, to paraphrase an old saying, that you cannot always see the park for the people. The charms of the park are not those for which its founders designed it, "to be a place of relief and repose of mind which natural scenery brings to those who are wearied by city sights and sounds," but a certain amount of natural scenery has survived the overflow of the population. People are, of course, not so good for a park as complete solitude is, and after a Sunday of good weather one visualizes the Park Commissioner hurrying over to see if there is any park left.

More of What Is Not Than What Is There are those who had thought the park solely a means of furnishing the newspapers with campaigns for keeping something or other extraneous to parks from creeping in there. That began in the nineties, when the burning question was whether or not military parades were to be allowed to monopolize the playgrounds. Since then, crystal palaces, world fairs, permanent homes for art commissions, subways and memorials of sorts have been successfully and clamorously kept out. Thus we hear more of what we simply will not have there than we do of what is

there, which is almost entirely people-out for air. If we heard, for instance, about those bowling clubs which bowl on the green in the most approved tradition we would not be so convinced that the world is modernized beyond hope. We feel the bowling clubs to be the most convincing argument against the claim that New Yorkers have no air and take no interest in it. To take the air thus in an almost medieval form seems to us final. Where else in these United States is the air taken by bowling on the green?

And how many towns and villages can boast of a croquet club 25 years old? This is not an academic question. Croquet has waxed and waned and come into its own again but Central Park has been faithful to it for 25 years. These good old English games are thus casually mentioned to suggest that we the people do not march sternly up and down the paths between the "keep off" signs breathing deeply of this precious air but that we disport ourselves with even more playfulness than is met with in rural districts, where the only really



Land-Legs and Seaman'ship.

earnest seekers after fresh air are the local ball teams. Other enticements in the park for taking the air are a wading pool—and, by the way, there is an age limit to this privilege—the hockey greens for which public and private schools have permits, 28 tennis courts with 8193 permits given out last year; in one good skating carnival season there were three skating carnivals with the silver skates derby and 1000 entries for the skating championship, to say nothing of music, and fancy skating and grape vines and waltzes and figure eights and all the other last words in the matter of skating. Baseball and football are seasonal occupations and riding is another very obvious charm, but these major sports leave many nooks and crannies where more delicate and precious forms of sport are practiced. Of all these, none appeals so much as the late bicycling club. Alas, this meticulously garbed group of fly-casting devotees are no longer seen practicing their fine art on the banks of the mere. It is possible that the sportsman casting a fly can be so put off by an unsympathetic gallery as to render the pursuit of perfection in the matter out of the question

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Chicken a la Reine, on Toast, French Fried Potatoes	50c
Broiled Pork Chop, with Apple Fritters, Lyonnaise Potatoes	50c
Potted Beef, with String Beans, Browned Potatoes	45c
Hot Apple Pie with Cheese	15c
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As Others See Us.

with the increased public. They were formerly one of the charms of spring, like the old tallyhoes.

Manning a Ship

The yacht racers are another temperamental group and may still be seen on certain Sunday mornings racing their miniature sailboats on the round pond. This portion of the public imbues a deal of air, as it is quite a strenuous matter to man a ship and remain yourself planted on

No statistics about these seafaring habits have ever been worked out, but the material is ready and waiting.

More obscure pleasures are those of the landscape painters, the hiker around the reservoir's mile, and the nature trailers. If you once run across one of the little nature trail signs it is easy to keep on the trail and it insures an interesting walk through the more picturesque parts

more scope human nature expands and returns to some of the loveliness that it loses in the streets. It is only by walking in the park that one discovers how many of us will go out of our way to see the new baby deer there; and how amused the Society of Grangers would be if they knew of the popularity of the barnyard, with its donkey, goat, hens, chickens, calf, and geese, the Central Park Zoo's Exhibit A.

The silk hat, a passing feature of civilization, still survives in the park.

There is a burgeoning of the article every Sunday morning before and after church which cheerfully refutes the accusation about the policemen and nuns, and proves that the haughtiest of us must have his ration of air.

To See the Skyscrapers

And not the least of all these excuses for going to the park is that of all places for taking the air, it is the best from which to see skyscrapers. The tall buildings around are multiplying rapidly and approach to them across broad stretches of greensward with the dark trees at the base of them, or the reflection of them in the lake, is as good as anything our town affords. All the southwest end of the park is worth a visit any evening at dusk to see the white lighting, the system of illuminated advertising that sets Broadway in the upper fifties far above its garish forties. This is probably the most interesting effect of the sort in the outdoor world and

would convert any unbeliever to an admiration of skyscrapers and electric advertising.

That sheep grass, that large families of kittens play, that babies are given sunbaths, that Victorias still flourish, that thousands sleep on the grass on summer nights, gives some idea of the strange kaleidoscope that a park becomes through this necessity for air. The only thing on earth that one doesn't do there is to go swimming—and it has been done, of course.

The New York Public Library had a delightful exhibit this summer of park material. It included many of the old newspaper arguments for and against when the park idea was first projected, and the most cogent was that if we did not have a park we would be driven to Hoboken for air and scenery. The site was evidently a more or less green tract of land, but whether the original property owners sacrificed brownstone fronts or merely good building lots the map does not show. It does show, however, that they were the Browns, the Jameses, the Murphys, the Bakers, the Millers, and the Davises.

An album was compiled at the time showing the possibilities of usefulness, agreeability, and ornament. The charming etched title-page illustrated all the imaginable means for a delightful taking of the air.



Sailors' Delight.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Elizabeth Hammacher, Mystic, Conn.; Mrs. Florence Denke, Mystic, Conn.; Miss Katherine Day, Newton, Mass.; Alexander T. Skane, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Katie C. Forwood, Liverpool, Eng.

Excavators Trace Civilization as Originating Prior to 4000 B. C.

Field Museum-Oxford Joint Expedition Read History in Ascending Periods Through 58 Feet of Debris in Mesopotamia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Excavations in Mesopotamia reported by the Field Museum-Oxford University joint expedition indicate that the world's earliest civilization was founded some time before 4000 B. C., it is announced here by the Field Museum of Natural History. The expedition is now in the midst of its sixth season of operations in the ancient city of Kish, which is thought to have been founded immediately after the great flood described in the Bible. Weeks have been devoted to hydraulic excavations below the modern water level, reached last year, on virgin soil, according to the report of Prof. Stephen Langdon, director of the expedition. Through these operations, the archaeologists have established a classification of the various

periods from the beginning of civilization upward to the Neo-Babylonian period, marked by the great temple of Nabunidus at the end of the sixth century.

"This remarkably well preserved temple," the report continues, "which in part still preserves the cornice of its western walls, now stands on the verge of a deep cavity. Fourteen meters below the pavement of the temple, where the last King of Babylon took refuge from the Medes, the ruins of plano-convex brick walls now appear inundated by the risen water level of Mesopotamia, on the site said to have been the place where Kish was founded immediately after the flood. Apparently the water level has risen about nine feet since that time.

"In this lowest stratum now below water level, the same monochrome and polychrome painted ware is being found as at Jemdet Nasr. There is also the same deep red ware as at Jemdet Nasr, but also fine black ware, and some beautifully made incised black pottery.

"The civilization at Jemdet Nasr could be dated at a minimum date 3500 B. C. by the pictographic inscriptions found there. So large is the number of these tablets and so certain the identification of the signs with the classical Sumerian signs that they can be largely translated and definitely read as Sumerian. It is now clear that the proto-Sumerian people, who are the real founders of Kish and the primitive cities of central Mesopotamia are really Elamites.

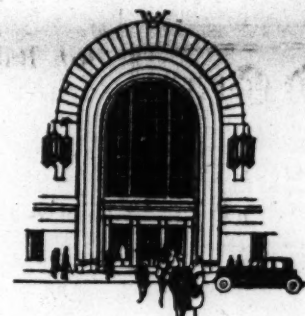
"From the depth of this stratum at Kish, now completely soaked with the risen water of the whole country, it seems obvious that a date before 4000 B. C. must be assumed for the founding of the first proto-Sumerian cities of Mesopotamia.

"From this point upward the field director of excavations, L. C. Watelin, and his assistants T. K. Penniman and Rene Watelin, have been able to determine the ascending periods of history through 58 feet of debris with great precision, aided by inscribed tablets from plain level upward. There are seven stages of human history at this, the most ancient great capital in Asia."

\$2,400,000 CONTRACT AWARDED

LOS ANGELES (P)—A \$2,400,000 contract for 350 airplane motors let by the Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America was described by plane builders here as the largest single order in the history of the industry. The contract, divided between the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and Pratt Whitney, calls for the delivery of 200 motors of 425 horsepower and 150 or 225 horsepower to the Fokker company this year.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION



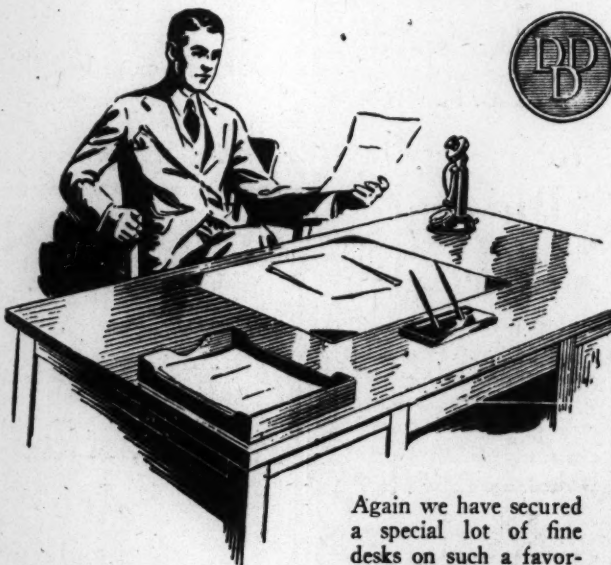
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One example of many unusual values (all sizes, including typewriter desks), is a 60-inch Flat Top Desk, either Oak or Mahogany—**\$48.00**

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Colonel Stewart Faces New Action

ENGLAND
LONDON

Fashions and Dressmaking

Stockings—A Trifle and Yet Not a Trifle

IT SCARCELY seems as though a trifling item like hosiery could make or mar the entire effect of a costume, but women who have had that very thing happen by selecting their hosiery carelessly know only too well that it is true. If a dark-toned stocking is worn instead of a light one, the result is a costume without "snap." The reason for this is that skirts are short enough to display the greater part of the leg, and so, for the sake of balance, it should be clad in a nude color matching the face. When this is done, the impression is of a figure nicely balanced. Women do not match their hosiery to their frocks as a rule, unless they wish to add height to their figure. The color flowing in an unbroken line the entire length of the body does do that, to be sure, but if the color is dark it also makes the legs seem hidden by a long skirt.

Then, too, if an attempt were made to select matching hosiery for each outfit the task would hardly be easy. There are so many nuances and overtones of shade that it would be necessary to carry samples for exact matching.

First of all, a woman should review in her mind the colors of her costume ensembles. This year the fundamental colors are blue, green, red, gray, brown, either beige or tan, black and purple or orchid. All of these colors are correct for street wear. But a woman of average means is not likely to have complete costumes and accessories in each color. It is far more reasonable to suppose she has two or possibly three.

If she has three, she probably has colors of the same value, so she may make minor changes. For example, she is likely to possess costumes of blue, gray and black. Then, with each ensemble it is possible for her to wear black shoes. With the exception of the black costume, gray shoes could be worn, and, additionally, green or blue shoes might look delightful with the black outfit. If some other note of the ensemble matched them. With the blue outfit tan shoes as well as matching blue slippers are correct. Also, green shoes are a possibility to consider for the gray outfit. She now has stockings to buy for black, gray, brown, blue and green shoes, taking into consideration also the colors of the ensembles.

This settled, it is not difficult to decide upon the color of the stockings to purchase, because she knows that with the colored shoes, as well as black and gray, all skin-toned shades are fashionable. With the blue shoe, first of all, select a color for sport wear, and for the street, a beige tan or "piping rock," as the hosiery manufacturer calls it.

The question of the color of stockings to be worn with gray is very simply settled. Remember not to match the hosiery to the shoe or ensemble. Style advisers say that the effect produced is flat and lacking in vivacity. Instead, choose a lighter gray. If gray is really desired, or, better still, a nude or beige.

Undoubtedly every woman knows that black stockings with black shoes are absolutely out of style. Fashion-wise women are even rejecting gun-metal, but the average woman finds it a practical color and selects it for street and morning wear. The only permissible shade for this season for black shoes are those that verge on the tan—beige, skin-tan, and dust heading the list. Nude, of course, is a very popular tint for all shoes and all occasions, whether of informal or formal nature.

Likewise, nude may be one of the colors suitable for brown shoes along with sandal-brown, brown-tan, sun-burn and other particularly lovely shades in this color that has been so popular during the winter.

For green and red shoes, however, the deep sunburn colors are ideally smart although here, again, a choice is left for those who prefer gun-metal or a very sheer light gray.

Evening Modes
To be worn with a purple or orchid costume and either black or gray shoes, there is a particularly fascinating shade of mauve-gray. The color is similar to the evening tint of mauve that is so peculiarly attractive under electric light. Except for the silvery and moonlight tints, evening hosiery is almost entirely made up of its overtones. In fact, evening hosiery is so fine and sheer, so gossamer, that it so faintly breathes of a color at all. Evening hosiery is charming when it reflects the soft pink tones of face and shoulders.

In purchasing this pink tint of hosiery, make sure that it is not bright. Buy the soft nude tones in the sheerest chiffon, so the color and glow of the skin are not lost. Besides the color of hosiery, there is the question of quality to consider and also that of style, for even in hosiery what is up-to-the-moment is quickly discernible.

Of course, it is best to buy the most expensive hosiery, if possible. This has always been true of other merchandise but stockings have been excepted because of the possibility of runs regardless of the quality of the silk. But women have at last been taught the proper laundering methods, and department stores everywhere are equipped with machines that eat runs invisibly. Under such conditions there seems

no reason why a woman should fear to buy exquisite qualities. Of course, the nicer a stocking is, the more fashion-points it possesses. The very new stockings, for example, have all sorts of surprise heels.



MISS MARION GLAZER WEARING AN ARAB COSTUME
The Necklace is Heavily Wrought of Silver With Enormous Amber Beads. It Was Once Owned by the Famous Mad Mullah, the Somali (Half Arab, Half African) Warrior, Who Kept the British at Bay for 22 Years. The Silver and Gold Sandals and the Massive Anklets Serve to Detain Their Native Wearer Near Home! The Huge Bracelets Will Be Translated into American Cuffs This Spring. Owned by Miss Ethel Traphagen.



ARAB JEWELRY
The Chain at the Left is Worn Under the Chin, Depending From the Hair Above the Ears. Many of the Ornaments Are Adorned With Little Bells, Which Tinkle. They Are All Splendidly Hand-Wrought in Silver. In the Collections of Miss Ethel Traphagen.

African Gong in Park Avenue

AFTER seven months in East Africa, studying the crafts and costumes of native peoples, Miss Ethel Traphagen has returned to New York to continue her extensive work in teaching dress design in her own School and in Cooper Union. Inspirational material is greatly enriched by the collections which she has brought with her of Arab jewelry and tribal ornaments and costumes, which already are being used by her pupils as suggestions for the American mode. Magnificently wrought metals are translated by them into clever manipulations of fabrics for trimmings, and the tumultuous draperies of wandering tribes are subdued to the silhouette prevailing on Park Avenue, but with a difference. In this difference lies the distinction between dull repetition and the sparkle of new conceptions.

Three first prizes were awarded

Saniflor Says "Begone" to Odors and Insects
Saniflor is an imported liquid incense made from the essential oils of plants and flowers. By evaporation through a flavor stick it refreshes the air and destroys the most penetrating odors of cooking, fresh paint, musty odors, etc. Keep the bathroom sweet. Drives away flies and other insects. Sent Postpaid anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money returned. Retail size \$1.00—Medium, \$1.25—Large, \$2.75.
THE NOSEGAY SHOP
80 Baylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The long reinforced one is replaced by a tiny square heel to be worn for business or sport. Dress shoes with high heels have stockings with points up the back for a slenderizing effect. On gunmetal chiffon, a smart model has two tiny black points up the back to accent a trim ankle, and still others show clocks and heels queerly cut in patterns not unlike the designs children cut for giant snowflakes.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more attractive in the sun-light and snow than a costume of willow-green velvet with a jumper and scarf of lemon-yellow, and gabardine knickers to match. Zip fastenings often used for leather coats are also used for gabardine suits for sports wear and forethought has also closed pockets in this way. Several shops are showing suits in black gabardine, but these would seem a little dull, unless relieved by a scarf of striking pattern and vivid coloring. A pair of gayly patterned gloves could be worn with advantage. Bright red is a popular color at the moment, and is a cheerful holiday tone.

In jumpers and scarves, the all-important features in a sports outfit, there is a wide range of choice. Caps are not so important, as in many places last season it was the fashion to go bareheaded. For heavy-weight jumpers, there are white woolen jerseys patterned in geometrical design with red and navy blue. Another type is a red woolen sweater patterned in navy blue; others have the color distributed in blocks, both square and oblong. For jumpers of lighter weight, the new style is a closely knitted material, the width of 44-inch gauge; the fineness of the gauge gives the material almost a woven effect. Patterns are small and appear in two or more tones or in a contrasting color. The charm of the tricot is that it does not easily pull out. These jerseys are greatly in demand with suits of woolen crepe-de-chine, or "ondmoussa" as it is called by some houses. This is a new material which is taking the place

of stockinette and kasha. It makes up well into suits, in the heavier weight, and is found in a pleasing range of colors; it is a good material for a skating dress and looks well trimmed with fur.

In the accompanying sketch is shown a skating dress in black velvet trimmed with white fur. The cuff is made of white doekin edged with fur and the belt is fastened with a mother-of-pearl buckle. The cap and scarf to match make a popular finish.

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Fashions for Winter Sports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.

London

IN CONSIDERING fashions for winter sports, it is more to sundries such as jumpers, scarves and caps, for actual design in costume varies little from one season to another for this type of strenuous exercise, neither is there much variety in the material used. Proof gabardine is found to be a most serviceable fabric, but the writer suggests that a tunic-coat of proof velvet would make an attractive contrast. Charming waterproofs made of velvet have recently appeared on the market, produced in very harmonious colorings, such as willow-green and all the newest shades of brown. There is also a check pattern in tones of brown, which is popular.

It is difficult to imagine anything more attractive in the sun-light and snow than a costume of willow-green velvet with a jumper and scarf of lemon-yellow, and gabardine knickers to match. Zip fastenings often used for leather coats are also used for gabardine suits for sports wear and forethought has also closed pockets in this way. Several shops are showing suits in black gabardine, but these would seem a little dull, unless relieved by a scarf of striking pattern and vivid coloring. A pair of gayly patterned gloves could be worn with advantage. Bright red is a popular color at the moment, and is a cheerful holiday tone.

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Skating Dress in Black Velvet Trimmed With White Fur.

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Le Breton Knitting Mills
163 Greene St., New York City

FROM early fall until now, the trend of coats, frocks, hats, but, most of all, coiffures, has been a matter of much discussion and indecision. Definitely, by this time clothes have become settled into the trend of femininity, but coiffures are still where they were in September, undecided.

Perhaps there is so much discussion because hair has suddenly become important. When dresses were slim sheathes for evening wear and tailored austerities for business, a woman's hair was cropped close and worn most of the time without even a slight wave in front, about her face. Thus the whole silhouette from top to toe presented a picture of neat severity.

The fashion trend has swung about so completely, however, that the style of the frocks, their utter femininity of design and material, only serves to emphasize a woman's face, and so, necessarily, her hair.

Whether it is best to wear a long or short bob, or whether one should let it grow and wear a chignon during the process, is a question not arbitrarily settled by fashion, but one which every woman must decide for herself. The thing of importance is for the hair to show neatness of outline and careful grooming. This is accomplished by keeping it scrupulously clean with brushing and shampooing, for no matter how the hair is worn, a discerning eye sees its glossiness first.

Hair that is healthy and clean may be worn a number of ways. Young girls letting their hair grow wear a wave pug at the back of the head, or divide the hair behind and cross it on each side. In front, they part it on the side, in the middle, or sometimes they wear it straight back, if it falls naturally on each side of the face.

For the woman who prefers to keep her bob, there are various styles that hold their own for smartness. Since

the fashion is either to have the hair back from the face or a wavy frame about it, she may choose the former if she wishes, and brush her hair back into a cluster of bouclette curls in the back.

For the style of hairdressing that demands a softness about the face, the wide loose wave is the best. Women of good taste, who were never satisfied with the marcel, that made each head exactly like every other thus dressed, now find in the wide natural wave an individuality to be preferred.

Indeed, there is no fashion decree to indicate that a woman may not wear her bob very short if she finds that it suits her type. Wherever smart women gather, many styles of hairdressing are seen. Sometimes the hair of neck length is merely gathered in the back; or again it is clipped high on the head with a wide wave on the forehead for softness, in an effect like a helmet. The many styles only serve to emphasize the fact that the modern woman is indifferent to what fashion says about hair; she realizes that, primarily, hair must be kept exquisitely clean for beauty and that next it should be dressed to form an enhancing frame about her face, and that is all.

which you will want to be sure to see when the Fuller Man calls with his many cleaning brushes that save you time and labor. It's fine for polished floors.

To get Fuller Service before the next regular call of your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory

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Try This Menu Tomorrow
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Ralston with Chopped Dates
3-minute Eggs and "Ry-Krisp" with Marmalade
Milk Cocos

"RY-KRISP" is a wafer of whole rye, flaked and twice baked. A crunchy treat—deliciously toasted and buttered. A delightful change for salad, etc. Another Checkerboard Product.

RALSTON PURINA CO., St. Louis

RALSTON
The Whole Wheat Cereal

Will he have a firm grip on life when he grows up? Help him now to be strong and vigorous, the accompaniments of correct living.

Bobs, Short, or Long, and Coifs for Every Style of Head

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

With Livingstone in Africa

Kirk on the Zambesi, by R. Coupland.
London: Oxford University Press.
15s. net.

LIVINGSTONE, Maclean, Munro Park, Macgregor Laird and Kirk—Scotsmen played an important part in the forging of the British link with Africa in the nineteenth century. The present volume confines itself to Kirk's earlier experiences in Africa as Livingstone's right-hand man in the Zambesi expedition, this is the part of his career about which most information exists; but the most important part of his life was the 19 years of official service he gave to Zanzibar. Mr. Coupland does not touch on that, but we understand he is preparing a further volume which will complete the story.

The present volume opens with a historical survey of the white man's contact with Africa up to the time of Livingstone, which is essential matter if we are to understand the significance of Livingstone's expedition. When the white man first landed on the African continent, it was to find that slaves were the currency of the land. Those slave raids, those pathetic processions across the swamps and forests in the early days to the Arab regions, and in later days to the coast for transshipment to the United States, the horror of the Middle Passage, have been described over and over again. If Mr. Coupland assures us that the hope of Africa lies with the white man, he does not blink the fact that it was the white man who added his own barbarism to the barbarism of Africa, and that his moral responsibility—which has grown curiously and even suspiciously into a territorial one—was and is still enormous.

If the British did not originate the slave trade, they made the market for it; they certainly took the largest and most profitable part in it as shippers. But when the public conscience was at last roused, in justice it must be said that the British were by far the most industrious in endeavoring to stamp out the trade they had encouraged. It was difficult enough to abolish slavery, but it was far more difficult to enforce abolition. It was almost impossible. In fact, the decline of the trade was due rather to a slackening in the demand for slaves than to enforcement. Livingstone and Kirk, even at that late date, fell in with the slave gangs and were only reluctantly some of the prisoners, though they were nominally in Portuguese territory.

It had, in the meantime, become clear to those who knew Africa that the trade must be replaced by legitimate trade and that Christianity must go hand-in-hand with it. These arguments, their effects, the strain of imperialism and the "necessity" for annexation in which people began to believe, are fully and sympathetically discussed up to the point when the Zambesi expedition set forth, under Government auspices, on what was, in a sense, the beginning of a great act of reclamation.

Kirk joined Livingstone as medical officer and botanist. He had seen service in the Near East, after the Crimean war, but was more of a botanist than a physician. He seems to have been the ideal "right-hand man," with a power of suppressing his feelings—as his journals show—and a loyalty to the expedition which not all of that party possessed. It is in fact, a very questionable expedition, if on many occasions a long-suffering and heroic one. Livingstone was dominating, silent, brooding on Africa. He had little knowledge of the people, but a keen insight into their minds. He was a Green; though his understanding of the natives was extraordinarily intimate. The narrative describes in detail that five years' attempt on the Zambesi, under frightful conditions, with Livingstone now transformed from missionary to explorer, driving

own memoir, for Livingstone dominated everything he touched. Kirk admired him immensely, and it is from his restrained and sober account that we have the picture of the man who felt himself fated never to leave Africa. Kirk's photographs, here reproduced, are excellent, as are also his water colors. Mr. Coupland, who is both professor of colonial history at Oxford, is highly qualified to undertake such a work as this, and he makes a thorough job of it. V. S. P.

Kirk is an obscure figure in his



O. E. RÖLVAAG

Second Stage

Peder Victorious, by O. E. RÖLVAAG.
New York: Harper, \$2.50.

IN "Peder Victorious" Mr. Rölvaag continues the story of "Giants in the Earth." Everyone who reads that outstanding novel of pioneer life in America will recall that at the end Beret Holm was left with four children and a Dakota homestead. She migrated to America from Norway, crossed the continent as far as Dakota, endured the hardships of founding a home in a new country, and had prospered. All this Peder Hans had done joyously, but Beret reluctantly, with her eyes ever turned toward the old country. Then Peder Hans was lost in the great blizzard and Beret had to stay and make the best of things.

Peder was the youngest of her brood and the closest to her, and it is with him that the sharpest conflict of Beret's life was waged when she saw old ways giving place to new. Norwegian immigrants had blazed the trail to the Dakotas, they had brought their industry, their vigor, their farming skill, their educational

and religious institutions, and they had made a region of honest, happy homes. Beret could not understand why there should be any change. She looked upon the new country as a mere extension of the old. She worshipped after the manner of her fathers, she read her Bible in Norwegian, she spoke the Norwegian tongue. But here were her children, living close to the Norwegians and yet, for all that, they were Americans. Here was her dearest Peder studying his lessons in English. There was a new minister using English even in church. There were Irish families now going on to the Dakotas, sending their children to the same school. "Such a mistake," thought Beret, "What can we have to do with them?"

She found out when her Peder fell in love with Susie Doherty and Beret had to face the prospect of an Irish daughter-in-law. Just as the essential conflict in "Giants in the Earth" was that between the natural-born pioneer and the immigrant, here it is between the still Norwegian Beret and her American son. It is a struggle that has gone on, is going on, and will go on, between families and the outcome has to be the same. The new home must dominate; all the better if much of its power comes from the strength poured into it by the old.

Just as in his other novel, the author does not make us see both sides of the question and sympathize with both. He is especially fitted to do this on account of his own experience, for he is himself Norwegian born, coming to America when he was 10, winning an education and for several years past teaching Norwegian literature at St. Olaf's College in Minnesota and writing novels in the Norwegian language. Both "Giants in the Earth" and "Peder Victorious" had to be translated into English before they were available for the readers of the land in which he lives and writes. Yet it is perfectly clear that Dr. Rölvaag is American in his point of view.

"Peder Victorious" is a lighter-hearted book than "Giants in the Earth"; a slighter book, too, we believe, and one that lays hold less tenaciously upon the reader. That is due in large measure to the subject, for the second stage of a new country is always less absorbing than the first adventurous breaking of the soil.

"Boards in the Gloamin'" by Sir Harry Lauder (London: Hutchinson, 21s. net, Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$3.50) is the Scottish comedian's own account of his career. Perhaps few men have traversed the globe so frequently as he has, few persons met it but for an hour, so many famous men. Princes and governors and presidents and millionaires and actors—all were glad to meet the "wee Scotch comic" who held the keys of laughter. And Harry gives thumb-nail portraits of them all, kind portraits, for he likes everyone. There is no caricature, no gossip. He has traversed the world and met all its peoples and finds them all fair and good. Sir Harry must have made millions of persons glad and merry. That is no mean achievement, and the story of it is well worth the reading.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

All in the Day's Mail

IT SEEMS to us that once upon a time we told our readers about the editor we knew who had a way of his own with his mail. It was very simple. He never opened it. The theory was that if it was important the book would write again. If someone objected that second letters had no better chance than the originals, the editor explained that if a second letter remained unanswered, and the matter was urgent, no doubt the correspondent would telegraph. The editor usually read the telegrams.

Until quite recently we considered that an ideal method of disposing of mail. But now it has occurred to us that the author of this system undoubtedly missed a great deal of entertainment and instruction. We realized this as a result of opening our mail one day. It was quite like a prize package.

For example, our old friend, the Literary Guild, whose activities we have done our best to discourage, addressed us as follows: "As one who has been following the progress of the Literary Guild of America since its organization in March, 1927, I thought you would be interested to know of the latest and, in our opinion, one of the most important changes in our plan as an association."

We are interested; as much in the fact that it has been found necessary to modify the plan again as in the latest modification. The new scheme is called the exchange privilege. A subscriber who is satisfied with the book the Guild sends him may return it within a week. In its place he may either have a former Guild book without extra charge, or deduct \$1.75 from the retail price of the book he wanted, and send the difference in cash.

It would be hard to improve on that as evidence of the failure of the whole book-club idea. By sending a check to a publisher, a man can have any book he desires sent to him. Why, then, should he give himself the trouble of first receiving and returning a book he doesn't want? This new device merely emphasizes the fact that no one can successfully choose another's reading for him.

But people properly equipped by book-buyers' members of the association. We are interested; as much in the fact that it has been found necessary to modify the plan again as in the latest modification. The new scheme is called the exchange privilege. A subscriber who is satisfied with the book the Guild sends him may return it within a week. In its place he may either have a former Guild book without extra charge, or deduct \$1.75 from the retail price of the book he wanted, and send the difference in cash.

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fiction, despite the growing popularity of biography. For here is W. W. Norton & Co., after five years devoted to what is happily called "serious" literature, announcing the "extension of their activities to a limited list of novels." Their maiden efforts will include two American first novels. One of them is entitled "These Are My Jewels," which has an agreeably classical sound. The other is called "Let Tomorrow Come." This reminds us of the ancient story of the man who looked calmly at Niagara Falls while his companions exclaimed over the water "falling all that distance." Well, he commented, "what's to prevent it?"

Another publisher's notice, this time from Coward-McCann, reveals an extension of the activities of a

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THE HOME FORUM

An Appreciation of Friday

IN THE list of fictional names that have become incorporated in the English language there is hardly another so widely known as "Robinson Crusoe"—with the immediate exception of his man "Friday." For these two are inseparably linked; one does not think of one without thinking of the other. But whereas much has been written around and about Crusoe, little or no such attention (so far as I am aware) has been paid to the character of his faithful companion. We take Friday for granted, as a self-sufficient being, like his master, with his gun, his umbrella, or his parrot, and think of him scarcely at all as a human being, translated by circumstances from an accustomed state of savagery into such garments of civilization as Crusoe could provide for him. "First of all," wrote Robinson, "I gave him a pair of linen drawers, which I had out of the poor gunner's chest I mentioned, and which I found in the wreck; and which, with a little alteration, fitted him very well." (Oh, wondering Friday, while Robinson was making that little alteration!) "Then I made him a jerkin of goatskin, as well as a pair of trousers, which I made of a hare-skin, very convenient and fashionable enough; and thus he was clothed for the present tolerably well, and was mighty well pleased to see himself almost as well clothed as his master." Naturally enough, however, Friday at first was far from comfortable in the new garments; his new sleeves also bothered him, and it was necessary for the tailor to make some further alterations in his goat-skin jerkin. But "at length he took to them very well."

Why these savages made occasional practice of coming so far from home to celebrate a victory is not explained to the reader. One may imagine that it was one of those things that are "done" because they have been done for so long a time that nobody knows just when or why the practice originated. Friday, when he had acquired some English, proudly told Crusoe that even on this occasion his own "nation" had been victorious, as it always was.

"And so we began the following discourse: 'You always fight the better,' said I. 'How came you to be taken prisoner then, Friday?'" "Friday, 'My nation beat much for all that.'"

"Master, 'How beat? If your nation beat them, how came you to be taken?'"

"Friday, 'They were more many than my nation in the place where we was; they take one, two, three, and me. My nation overbeat them in the yonder place, where me no was; there my nation take one, two, great thousand.'"

"Master, 'But why did not your side recover you from the hands of your enemies then?'"

"Friday, 'They run one, two, three, and me, and make go in the canoe; my nation have no canoe that time.'"

One suspects patriotic vainglory in Friday's estimate of the "one, two, great thousand" prisoners taken by his own tribesmen, yet no in-

entional prevarication, for at that time he was not able to count to twenty, and "great thousand" was a pleasant way of saying "several." Nor was Friday ever able to give Robinson an adequate idea of these mainland men, for he had, as is not surprising, no very comprehensive idea himself. Defoe, I imagine, invented a mythology for these mysterious savages, for as he diverges elsewhere the name of Benamuckee, who, as Friday told Crusoe, lived beyond the moon and had made the earth. But it is conceivable that if Crusoe had rescued "One" or "Two" or "Three" instead of "Me," he would have found his acquisition more embarrassing than useful. Friday would have been a fine fellow in whatever part of the world he had been brought up. Crusoe could somewhat educate him, and, with or without that becoming contribution from the chest, Friday was essentially a gentleman. One is reminded of a line from Byron:

"Though modest, on his unembarrassed brow Nature had written 'gentleman.'"

But "one, two, great thousand" of his tribesmen, all at once, Crusoe could hardly have handled. Crusoe years afterward reviewed Friday's services, and called him "the most grateful, faithful, honest, and most affectionate servant that ever man had"; but I should think the better of Robinson if he had written "friend" instead of "servant." Yet this too may be due to Robinson, who was simply of his own century and way of looking at things when he taught Friday to call him "Master." Friday no doubt had a name in his own language, but it never occurred to Crusoe to ask him what it was, nor did it occur to him that there was anything humorous in this new and convenient name for him.

It would seem indeed that no two human beings could have been less alike point of view and experience than these two when they sat together at their first meal. "I gave him some milk in an earthen pot, and let him see me drink it before him, and so my bread in it; and I gave him a cake of bread to do the like which he quickly complied with, and made signs that it was very good for him." The infancy of Friday as a civilized being finds its symbol in his bowl of bread and milk. Yet, as time passed, the behavior of Friday "frequently gave me occasion to observe, and that with wonder, that . . . God, in His providence, and in the government of the works of His hands . . . has bestowed upon them (the savages) the same powers, the same reason, the same affections, the same sentiments of kindness and obligation, . . . the same sense of gratitude, sincerity, fidelity, and all the capacities of doing good, and receiving good, that He has given us; and that when He pleases to offer to them occasions of exerting these, they are as ready, nay, more ready, to apply them to the right uses for which they were bestowed than we are."

That association with Friday should have made Robinson the same Robinson stands highly to the credit of Friday; and, despite their generalizing tenor, I doubt if "One" or "Two" or "Three," had any of them been rescued instead of "Me" would have inspired him with such unkind criticism of those unknown savages, it was doubtless of an exceptional individual that Robinson might write after three years, "The savage was a good Christian, and much better than I." The comparison may have been a shade rhetorical, for Robinson Crusoe thought pretty well of himself on most occasions, but it honored the converted savage.

I question if most of us who have read the "Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner," have any definite idea of Friday's personal appearance. I question if most of us who have read the "Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner," have any definite idea of Friday's personal appearance.

It is a pity that Defoe, who was so good at describing Friday, "He was a comely, handsome fellow," says Mas-

ter, "perfectly well made, with straight strong limbs, not too large, tall and well shaped, and, as I reckon, about twenty-six years of age. He had a very good countenance, not a fierce and surly aspect, but seemed to have something very manly in his face; and yet he had all the sweetness and softness of a European in his countenance too, especially when he smiled. His hair was long and black, not curled like wool; his forehead very high and large; and a great vivacity and sparkling sharpness in his eyes. The color of his skin was not black, but very tawny . . . of a kind of dun olive colour, though not very easy to describe. His face was round and plump; his nose small, not flat like the negroes; a very good mouth, without his teeth well set, and white as ivory." From this description, adding the nether garments from the chest and the goat-skin jacket and hare-skin cap, very convenient and fashionable enough, that Crusoe made for him, a painter might paint his portrait to the utmost effect.

Crusoe records of Friday that he was a devoted son, but makes no mention of Friday's mother. It seems indeed, something of an omission. Separated from home and family when One, Two, Three, and Me were so unceremoniously bundled into the canoe, Friday seems afterward to be without thought of father, mother, brothers and sisters. Yet Friday's father followed Friday in another canoe under exactly the same circumstances. One might almost say that being captured and taken to Crusoe's island ran backwards among them as a family trait. What Crusoe had done for Friday, Friday and Crusoe did for Friday's father.

"If you have moved anyone to tears," said Crusoe, "I have seen how Friday kissed him, embraced him, hugged him, cried, laughed, hallooed, jumped about, danced, and sung, as if he were good with me. I could make him speak, and he told me what was the matter; but when he came a little to himself, he told me it was his father."

So I leave off my contemplation of Friday. If, as he once said to Robinson, "You teach me good," Robinson might justly have said the same to him.

African Violets

How the wind shrieks!
The fury of the gale
Beneath the great oaks
Until their branches sway
Like slender, waving arms
Sent everywhere
By the wild wind
Of untamed, restless winds.

Here, on my desk,
Oblivious of the storm,
Blue blossoms,
Nestled in green, furry leaves,
Breathe the still peace
Of distant jungle lands.
Secure in their adopted habitat,
They wrap the room in stillness
So complete
That the shrill shrieking
Of the winter winds
Fades into distance.

There is one I know,
Whose presence
Is as glowing and serene
As these blue flowers
Of far-off Africa.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Our Shopping Woman

We think very highly of education in Ballytumna; our Squire is justly proud of the success of many of our school children at examinations, and still more of the eagerness with which their parents embrace every opportunity of increasing their knowledge. There is, however, one exception, and that is Katy O'Callaghan, our "Shopping Woman." She makes a constant boast that she has no "book larnin'" and is fond of styling herself an "ill-tuturate." She can read print, though somewhat haltingly, but she cannot read writing, and her system of mental arithmetic was not learned in any school.

"Sure," she would often say, "I was no fault of me teachers that they couldn't be instilling their larnin' into me, for the crathurs all did be tryin' their best at it; but sorra a bit of it could they get instilled into me head."

Someone once ventured to tell her that if Mr. Thady Sheridan had been her teacher he would have succeeded in this instilling, and she answered eagerly, "Then thanks be that I left school before he came to it, for sure an' it's the ruin of me memory that he'd have given me, and sure thin, an' what would the Quality be doin' widout their shoppin' woman?"

When the Squire heard this, he said she was not altogether wrong, for he could remember that his father had once had a most capable steward who had never been to school and could neither read nor write, but who by the exercise from boyhood of his memory, had brought it to such a pitch of perfection that he could carry all the complicated accounts of a large property in his head and never made the slightest mistake in them. And certainly Katy had also cultivated her memory to some purpose. She occupied the proud position of "Shopping Woman" to our village. That is, every Wednesday she drove an old lady of an acquaintance to our nearest town, and executed every commission that could not be carried out at home or at the market. As she never married and so had no "man" to help her, her kindly neighbors took it in turn to give her the "lend" of their "old ladies" and carts. Some of us who had motors could have got our purchases more conveniently and expeditiously, and others might have used our new tractors, but we could not bear to deprive Katy of any of the small profits which formed her chief livelihood.

Here is a list of one day's commissions: From the head of a house; to take a pair of boots in one street; for a whip in another. From his wife: to settle an account with her dressmaker, to buy some cloth at the draper's, and some feathers at the milliner's. From a brother: to choose a picture book, a top and a box of chocolates. From Thady Sheridan: two reams of paper for his typewriter, and more than thirty different books. From the village: more than a dozen different colored strands of wool were twisted round her fingers with certain knots on each. Katy was rather ashamed of even these aids to her memory, and tried to hide them. One day we discovered them and begged to know their meaning. As she was full of good nature, she proceeded to explain:

"Well thin, yer Honors, the red wool does be manin' O'Brien Street, and the blue does be manin' Bell Street, and the green Lord Edward Street."

"But why have you five knots on one, and six on another?"

"Sure, an' that does be to show me how many places I do have to go in each street, not but what I could remember widout it, but it hurries me up a little, so I do carry me cords in winter, but never in summer when I do be havin' larnin' of time."

Katy's purchases were seldom confined to her commissions. She almost always brought home a large parcel of cakes or sweets to be distributed among the children of the village. The tradesmen, knowing this, gave her the goods at half price. She welcomed this, but was not pleased one day when some extra cakes were "thrown in" by a new shopkeeper.

"If the crathur did be meanin' a kindness," the Squire heard her say, "but it does be puttin' me out, for there doesn't be enough to give the childer half a cake extra each."

It never struck her to keep those cakes for herself.

"Katy," said the Squire one day, "I'd give a good deal to have your memory."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Eagle Extends His Wings

WILL Feb. 6, 1929, take rank beside May 21, 1927, among aviation's epochal days? Less spectacular than the amazing leap to Paris, Lindbergh's workaday mail-carrying flight inaugurating the first commercial air service from New York to Panama may well prove equally tremendous in results. By it the American eagle literally spreads its friendly wings over the Caribbean and finds a starting perch for flights into the realm of the Andean condor. Within the week the United States Post Office Department has requested bids for a thrice-a-week air mail service to Santiago, Chile. This route will stretch almost directly south 6000 miles along the west coast of South America, cutting two weeks from present schedules, with proportional savings for intermediate points.

The opening of this line will mark the culmination of negotiations begun some five years ago by a certain far-sighted Secretary of Commerce and more recently promoted by him on his good-will tour of Latin America. Already the major links are in operation. The Pan-American Airways service, just inaugurated, ties up Florida with Cuba, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, while Peruvian Airways, a subsidiary, stretches the length of Peru and has recently extended its routes to Guayaquil, Ecuador. A long reach of the Chilean sector is now served only by Chilean army planes, while in Colombia the United States lines face strong competition from Scadta, a German firm which has been operating there with conspicuous success since 1920 and which has repeatedly sought landing rights in the Canal Zone. Projected extensions would reach across the Andes from Chile to Argentina and along the east coast from Panama to Venezuela and Brazil.

What the weaving of this vast web of plane-ways means to the commercial and political future of the New World can hardly be estimated. By it the United States is merely catching up with three other nations which have been busy binding South America to Europe. German companies are also operating in Bolivia and in Brazil, where the Kondor Syndikat is a subsidiary of the great Lufthansa system; Latécoere, a government-subsidized French firm, runs a ship-plane service between France and Argentina via the west coast of Africa and Brazil; and an Italian line is being opened on an all-air basis from Rome to Buenos Aires via the Cape Verde Islands and Pernambuco, Brazil. In addition, Spain is planning a Zeppelin route. These airways are designed to bring South America within four days of Europe and are favored by the short Atlantic hop from Africa to Brazil.

The new North American move may be regarded frankly as an endeavor to offset the decisive trade advantage afforded by such speeding of communications. Inevitably, also, it has political implications, though not in any sense of land-grabbing imperialism. Such a linking of the Americas can scarcely fail to add fresh pinions to the Monroe Doctrine, giving new reality to Washington's rôle of continental protector. Above all, these opening airways are avenues for the freer flow of those commercial and cultural interchanges which mean closer contacts, improved understanding and greater good will—a more actual Pan-America.

A British National Theater

FOR most of the English-speaking world, the expression, "Shakespeare Memorial Theater," has come to mean the promised new theater at Stratford on Avon, for which money has been generously subscribed in two continents. But another, quite separate, scheme for a Shakespeare memorial theater, strongly supported by leading British dramatists, actors and litterateurs, had been in existence long before the old building at Stratford was destroyed. Its projected home was London.

This scheme has been somewhat obscured in recent years, but the committee which sponsors it—the Shakespeare Memorial Committee—is again beginning to show signs of activity. It came into being about twenty years ago, when a group of Shakespeareans who were organizing a London memorial to the poet were persuaded to devote their efforts and their funds to the erection of what it was held would be the most proper memorial to Shakespeare—an endowed national theater.

They collected some money—and then various obstacles, including the war, intervened—and nothing further was done for some years. They possess, however, £80,000 as the nucleus of a fund. There are vague offers of a permanent site. At the last annual general meeting there were adumbrations of new developments and a new campaign.

But what, some persons are inclined to ask, would be done with such a theater, supposing it came into being, with a fine building in the heart of London and a sufficient endowment? Let us assume the erection of a noble building, and competent, disinterested direction. Let it be assumed, also, that its function is not only to produce the plays of Shakespeare and other recognized dramatists of the past, but to discover and present worthily the best drama that modern talent can produce. Under such condi-

tions, living authors, freed from the need of writing plays to satisfy the demands of commercial managements, would be stimulated to produce work conforming only to the inner necessities of the dramatic art. The appeal of a magnificent building would not be without its effect on the imagination.

Mr. Gordon Craig has spent many years in writing and dreaming about the ideal durable theater, a place of education in which people "can play and expend all their vitality, and delight us into the bargain," a "fine theater," of which fine drama will be the "natural consequence"—a temple which accords with the religious exaltation of great art. That is Mr. Craig's idea. Mr. Granville Barker, though duly interested in building and scenery, is more concerned about a well-disciplined company, accomplished, versatile, devoted, whose members will have a single thought for the rendering of their art, thinking in terms of the team rather than of the individual. Mr. Shaw, in his turn, has considered the benefits to be derived from the freedom of the playwright. And yet others have thought primarily of an intelligent playgoing public, accustoming themselves to repair to a theater where they might be certain they would never be confronted with shoddy performances.

All these points will have to be carefully considered, but there are at least two conditions which must be fulfilled in any event—that the building's design should be entrusted to a great architect and that the training and producing of the company should come under highly competent direction.

Nova Scotia Astir

OUT of the depression into which it fell in recent years Nova Scotia has emerged, and is making surprising strides. The haze has lifted. Gold and coal mines are reopening. Building has taken a new spurt. Hotels, on the most modern lines, are rising in the principal cities. Transportation is expanding. The salt industry is developing. And back of much of the progress, actual and prospective, is the availability of cheaper power.

"An excellent example is seen in the huge project now forming at Liverpool, on the east coast," said William L. Hall, Attorney-General for the Province, during a recent visit to Boston. "A newspaper plant is being constructed which will make this (newsprint) the second largest industry in the Province. The power commission will furnish the power needed, and with the surplus to be generated, five gold mines, within a radius of twenty miles, will be reopened."

From its program for conserving natural resources Nova Scotia will derive considerable benefit. But it is also branching out in other lines. It is maintaining more than 14,000 miles of gravel road, and is to intensify its appeal to the tourist. The tourist industry, now worth over \$14,000,000 to the Province, will be greatly enhanced when the countless beauty spots—the Annapolis Valley, the forest glades, the jagged coast line with fisher cottages dotting a landscape bewitching in glint of sun or cloak of mist—become better known. An excellent steamship service connects Boston and Yarmouth, and at Yarmouth trains link up with the centers of the maritimes.

Recent visitors confirm the statement made by the Halifax Herald, in a most informative number which it issued a short time ago detailing some of the progress made by the Province and showing the opportunities which existed for the employment of capital and enterprise, when it said that Nova Scotia has definitely stepped out of the mud. Nova Scotia has done more than this. It has begun a revival of prosperity. It has gone ahead, spurred on by a slogan, summed up in the one word, "Forward." It needs no other incentive.

A Signpost on Bulgaria's Road

THE voluntary withdrawal of Gen. Ivan Vulkoff from the position of Minister of War in Bulgaria, which he has held for five and a half years, with his appointment to Rome as Minister Plenipotentiary, is an important event, which may serve as a signpost on the road over which his country has been traveling during the last six years.

In the first place, the retirement of General Vulkoff signifies that Bulgaria has reached a fairly normal internal political situation, so that the present form of constitutional monarchy in Sofia no longer requires the surveillance and protection of the organized officers. In other words, the civil government of Bulgaria has reached a stage where it is able and glad to free itself of the services of General Vulkoff; it has straightened up on its own feet, as it were; it has become master in its own house and no longer needs the policeman who has been watching at the door.

General Vulkoff was the man who carried out the revolution of 1923, which resulted in the deposing of Stambulisky, the village Premier, in the crushing of the Peasant Party and in the annihilation of the Communists. Ever since then he and his army have been the final and ultimate authority in Bulgaria.

However, as the influence of the extreme elements among the masses decreased, the upper classes began to consider themselves more secure, and felt less and less the need for him. So a number of democratically inclined intellectuals began an energetic campaign against the "irresponsible factors," that is, the power behind the Parliament. This has finally culminated in the present situation.

In the second place, the sending of General Vulkoff to Rome, as Minister, undoubtedly indicates that Bulgaria is adopting a little more positive attitude in her foreign policy. Heretofore she has been very submissive. She has taken care to give no offense to any foreign state. Not once in ten years has the Government of Bulgaria officially complained of the treatment of Bulgarian minorities in Serbia and Rumania. Bulgaria has tried to establish good relations with all European powers. But now she is beginning to feel a little less submissive. Recent declarations of D. Bouroff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Prime Minister, A. Liapcheff, have had a little more self-reliant tone. Bulgaria is no longer so much of a suppliant. She is recovering from her defeat and is beginning to sense her political impor-

ance. And while making no contracts of any sort with foreign powers, she is making more and more contacts. She is studying conditions and will not repel natural friends. And such a friend is Italy.

The Cabinet, Geographically

WITH the quite definite though not absolutely authoritative announcement that Henry L. Stimson of New York, now Governor-General of the Philippines, has been offered and has accepted the position of Secretary of State in the next Cabinet, speculation regarding this important portfolio probably will cease. It is interesting that for some weeks all, or nearly all, dependable conjecture has associated Mr. Stimson's name with the post. His announced departure from Manila on a steamer which will bring him to the United States before March 4 is cited as in some measure confirming the probability of his appointment.

One marked advantage of the incoming President in his arduous task of selecting the members of his Cabinet is his wide knowledge of the requirements demanded and of the abilities of those proposed for preferment. It is impossible, of course, to eliminate political and even partisan considerations in selecting those who will make up a congenial, harmonious and constructive official family. There must be insured that sympathetic and willing co-operation which is possible only where there is fundamental agreement upon national policies and a willingness on the part of individual members to co-ordinate their efforts in attaining the main objective.

But there is every reason to believe that records of past political performance will weigh less importantly in the decisions of Mr. Hoover in naming his official advisers than records of achievement in purely constructive undertakings. The awards, it is probable, will be those made upon the basis of future usefulness to the public, rather than upon past service to any political party. In determining upon these awards, therefore, Mr. Hoover has, as already observed, the advantage of an intimate familiarity with people and conditions in every section of the United States.

Public interest in the probable successor to the portfolio long held by Mr. Hoover himself, the Secretaryship of the Department of Commerce, is manifested by the speculation as to his choice of this member of the Cabinet. Recent discussion links the name of Harvey W. Gilbert of Texas with those of others proposed for this important position. This is not, it seems, because Texas reversed precedent and returned its electoral vote for a Republican presidential candidate, but because the Lone Star State believes one of its favorite sons possesses, in addition to other requirements, just the qualification which fit him for the place.

Other things being equal, the South rightfully seeks a seat of honor and authority in Republican councils. It is courageous in choosing a position which Mr. Hoover will insist shall be filled by one well qualified and duly and truly prepared.

The Drama of the Budget

THE budget of the United States may interest expert accountants, statisticians and others who get a great deal of enjoyment out of subjects of this character, but to the average citizen, who is unable to find in the great masses of figures any explanation of his tax bill, the budget provides little in the way of an evening's entertainment. And yet the semi-annual radio-casting of the proceedings of the business organization of the United States undoubtedly attracts a large audience.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, has the happy faculty of being able to make a very dry subject something more than a mere rehearsal of facts and figures. In his hands the presentation of the budget rises almost to the proportions of a well-rounded theatrical performance. The United States Army Band furnishes the overture and incidental music and the President of the United States, rising amid the strains of "Hail to the Chief," the prologue.

Then comes the play in which the cast consists of that very versatile artist, General Lord, who not only instructs and educates but also amuses and entertains. Dusty statistics are made to dance about like minstrels while prosaic facts assume attractive garb and are accepted cheerfully, or at least with a wry smile, by even those department heads which find in them the instrument for cutting their appropriations. And through it all General Lord tells stories, tells them with geniality and effect, tells them well. The band plays, the curtain drops, the seen and unseen audiences applaud and The Budget, a one-act drama—tragedy or comedy, however you may look at it—comes to an end for another six months.

Random Ramblings

When an airplane flew over the scene of the Spanish insurrection at Ciudad Real and dropped messages telling the people they would not be punished if the revolt stopped where it was, the trouble came to an end at once. The airplane, it seems, can be a dove of peace as well as a bird of prey.

In spite of the fact that Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute has won a Harmon Foundation award for discovering sixty products that may be obtained from the peanut, the peanut's greatest popularity will doubtless continue to be at the baseball game and the circus.

Now that serious attention is being given to the English Channel tunnel, it is evidently being considered that, in spite of the publicity, the swimmers did not cross in the easiest way.

A North Carolina farmer has discovered that geese, let loose in a strawberry patch, will eat the grass between the rows and scorn the berries. Silly geese.

Lexicographers are reported to be ridding the English language of its long words. Why not start at home and find a shorter word for lexicographer?

Again Lindbergh becomes Ambassador Extraordinary.

The United States Cabinet—Its Personnel

DESPITE the fact that little intimation has thus far come from President-elect Hoover relative to the selection of his Cabinet, speculation continues with regard to the new department heads.

From Washington's time on, selection of his Cabinet has been one of the most difficult tasks confronting a President. Besides the capability of the appointee, many other factors—personal, political or geographical—enter into consideration.

Before distinct parties had developed, Washington attempted to include among his advisers representatives of opposing political views, but the plan resulted in serious difficulties. Soon the Cabinet became entirely Federalist, but in Jefferson's Administration it switched to the opposite party. Since then, almost without exception, Cabinet members have been chosen from the party of which the President was a candidate. Will this precedent be followed by Herbert Hoover—himself an officeholder under President Wilson as well as Cabinet member under Presidents Harding and Coolidge? Gossip has it that he will reward the southern Democrats by one or more appointments as department heads.

Shifting party lines have been responsible for similar situations in the past. Men who before and afterward belonged to different parties were included in Monroe's Cabinet; much the same was true in the Administrations of Tyler and Lincoln. Cleveland named as Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, who had served as a member of Arthur's Cabinet, and had even been considered as a Republican candidate for the Presidency. A Democrat was Secretary of War under both Roosevelt and Taft.

Even when the new President is of the same party as his predecessor, the theory of rotation has been applied in Cabinet selections. Now we hear reports that Hoover's Cabinet may be entirely new except for Andrew W. Mellon, Buchanan, upon succeeding Pierce in 1857, was the first President immediately to replace all members of a Cabinet appointed by a predecessor of the same party.

So strong was the habit of change with regard to Cabinet seats that Cleveland did not reappoint a single member of his first Cabinet when he began his second term of office. McKinley's Cabinet was retained for a time by Roosevelt, and the same policy was followed by Coolidge in succeeding Harding. After his own election, however, Roosevelt had only his own appointees as members of his official family, while Coolidge still retains Mr. Mellon, Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, all appointed by President Harding. President-elect Hoover and Hubert Work were included in this group until recent months.

Despite the general practice of frequent Cabinet changes, there have been many notable examples of men who have served under two or more Presidents. Outstanding among these have been Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury for thirteen years under Jefferson and Madison, and James Wilson, who holds the record for continuous service in one Cabinet position, having been Secretary of Agriculture for sixteen years under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Reappointments to Cabinet offices which are considered to be of higher rank have not been unknown. Other sources from which the Presidents' advisers have been drawn, aside from private business, include the government departments, the diplomatic corps, Congress and governorships. Each of these fields may furnish one or more members of Hoover's Cabinet. There have been various rumors regarding the probable appointee to the post of Secretary of State. It seems now that this position will be filled by Henry L. Stimson, who is at present Governor-General of the Philippines; that Tom Campbell, former Governor of Arizona, may be named Secretary of the Interior; that Senator McNary or Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, may succeed William M. Jardine as head of the Department of Agriculture, and that Assistant Attorney-General Donovan may head his department. There has been some mention of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt for this latter office, but the general opinion is that the women's vote will receive recognition other than that possible through Cabinet appointments.

Geographical distribution is highly important in every President's Cabinet. This will be a vital factor in Hoover's appointments, for the southern Democrats, the middle-western farmers, the Pacific coast neighbors of the President-elect, and the Republicans of New York and other eastern states will be watching to see that they are represented. The largest number of Cabinet members have come from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia and Ohio, while Texas, the largest of the states, had its first Cabinet member when President Wilson appointed Thomas Watt Gregory as Attorney-General.

Membership in the Cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge has given President-elect Hoover first-hand knowledge of the problems involved in making all appointments. Judging from his record in the past, purely personal appointees will have no place among his department heads, and political considerations will be secondary to public efficiency. As to the actual personnel of the new Cabinet, there can be only conjectures until the selections are actually made.

G. S.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING (PEKING)

AN UNEXPECTEDLY hearty response to the Nationalist Government's order that the old Chinese lunar calendar be abandoned, has been noted in the cities of North China. Many observers had believed the old calendar, and especially its holidays, of which the Chinese New Year is the greatest, were too deeply a part of the people's life to be given up hastily. But the foreign New Year was observed generally in Peiping and Tientsin this year, and the Chambers of Commerce in both cities have instructed their members to keep their accounts according to the western calendar. Many shops were closed during the New Year's holiday for three days, the celebrations being observed then instead of at the Chinese New Year in February. The Chinese schools all took their holidays at this time, by request of the students. But reports from the rural district indicate that the new order has made little impression on the farmers, the overwhelmingly conservative element in China, who plant their crops and harvest them by the same calendar which their ancestors have used for many centuries.

The Nanking Government is likely to encounter serious difficulties in meeting the interest of foreign debts secured upon the national salt monopoly, if reports from the various salt collection stations may be taken as an indication. Nanking, it will be recalled, has practically abolished the Salt Gabelle set up in 1913 to serve certain foreign obligations, but has agreed in return to meet all the obligations faithfully from other revenues. But since the status of the Salt Gabelle has been altered, its revenues have declined remarkably, partly because of inefficiency and partly because local militarists have seized the funds. The most notable example is the Changlu station, which met the loan obligations almost single handed during Chang Tso-lin's administration. The semi-official Chinese news agency reports that the Changlu remittances to the Central Government have fallen from \$1,000,000 monthly to \$50,000. The armies in the immediate vicinity of Tientsin and Peiping have a minimum budget of \$1,370,000 a month, and depend to a large extent on the salt revenue, so its decline is very serious to Chinese as well as foreign investors.

Twelve students from Tibet have arrived in Nanking and a like number from Mongolia have started for the capital to enter the Kuomintang Party School, which specializes in training young persons as propagandists of party doctrines. The Nationalist Government has made a number of attempts to interest the outlying dependencies of China in the new party Government, usually without much success. The indifference is attributed to ignorance of the aims of the Kuomintang. It is hoped that a number of Tibetan and Mongolian students may become a permanent feature of student life in the southern capital, and that in time natives of these districts with an enthusiasm for the Kuomintang may reach every part of the great outlying sections.

Professional beggars from all parts of southern China have flocked to Canton in an attempt to enter the Beggars School which was opened there last autumn by the Provincial Government. The school undertook to teach beggars some practical trade in which they could earn a living legitimately. Founders of the school admit that their original purpose has failed—they intended to clear Canton's streets of the beggars who have been familiar to tourists for a century. Now the streets are more filled than ever, it is reported, because two beggars have come into Canton for every one who has been absorbed in the school. Although the institution has accepted 2500 applicants, the waiting list contains fully as many more.

Peiping has been surrounded for centuries with a number of groves of very fine old trees, some of which are said to antedate the beginning of the Manchu dynasty, in 1644. During all of the disorders around the northern capital these ancient giants of the forest have not been disturbed, but recently soldiers have begun to cut down and mutilate some of the finest specimens in the grove near the Temple of Heaven and those which line the Lung Zu Sau Drive outside the city. The Association for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Objects, set up by the Nationalists soon after their occupation of North China, is endeavoring to secure government protection of the trees.

The motion picture of the West is taking the place of the Chinese drama in the affections of the common people of this country, in the opinion of Dr. P. C. Chang, dean of Nankai College and an authority on the Chinese drama. Although Dr. Chang is a noted scholar, he blames his fellow scholars very largely for the declining popularity of the native drama. They have rewritten the old popular dramas, he declares, attempting to supply a literary quality which they believed was lacking, and have succeeded only in destroying the common people's

interest in words which they do not understand. Another cause is the price, which has become almost as high as in the West, and therefore much higher in proportion to the standard of living. In the old days—not so very long ago—Dr. Chang says the workmen could drop into a theater by paying a cent or two, and could enjoy a performance several hours long, with really good actors. Now the good actors get very large salaries, being scarce, and only the well-to-do can afford to see them. So the common people, if they have any money to spare, go to the movies.

Twenty-two legal holidays which every Chinese factory must observe during the year have been listed by the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Nanking Government, and became effective on January 1 of this year. These are in addition to the weekly holidays fixed by government decree—a commonplace in the West, but not previously general in China. Many of the holidays are new, being anniversaries of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of Kuomintang, or of the party itself. Factory owners have protested against the ruling which directs them to close down all work on these days and to pay the workers as usual.

A group of conservative Chinese Nationalists, who view with disfavor the increasing influence of Western ideas and manners, have made the extraordinary suggestion that the capital of Nationalist China be moved from Nanking to Sian-fu, in Shensi Province, which was the first of all China's eighteen capitals, being the center of government as far back as 1100 B. C., if the dynastic records are to be believed. Sian-fu is the capital of a province without a single mile of railway, and is as remote as anyone might wish. It can be reached by motorcar, but only over terrible roads. The suggestion can hardly be taken seriously, but reflects the attitude of a small but determined faction at Nanking. These men are especially alarmed over the influence which Shanghai is exerting over the young people at work in Nanking. Because of overcrowding in the new capital, hundreds of the government workers go to Shanghai every week-end, and many of them visit the cabarets and fashionable hotels. Removal to Sian-fu, declare the proponents of this suggestion, will take these young persons away from temptation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"University Rags"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been drawn to an editorial entitled "University Rags," which appeared in the Monitor of December 6. This article, which is founded on an incident which occurred in Sheffield a short time ago, has aroused great interest in the Sheffield readers of your paper. It is interesting to Sheffield people because it must necessarily give so many wrong impressions to your other readers.

As a member of the University of Sheffield, I would like to trespass on just so much of your space as will enable me to correct these impressions. First of all, the aim of every "rag" held by Sheffield students has been to collect a sum of money to help the local hospitals. I am sure that your readers will agree with me that this is a praiseworthy aim. But the ground of my disagreement with your contributor is in the manner in which the Sheffield "rag" of 1928 was carried out.

With regard to this, the "facts" mentioned in your article were, I consider, greatly exaggerated. The actor who walked off the stage was a comedian, by whom heckling should have been welcomed as a chance of showing his skill in his chosen art. Later, this actor apologized for his outburst.

People who attend these performances expect to hear heckling from the students, for it is this heckling which distinguishes the matinee from an ordinary show. They enjoy it.

Finally, Sheffield is not "rather disappointed in its university." I believe that the citizens of Sheffield are proud of their university, both staff and students. That they appreciate the students' "rag" efforts they prove each year. This year the students collected over £100 more than they have ever done before in one "rag." Does this not prove that Sheffield is not disappointed in its university? No man who knows the Yorkshire character will doubt it.

Sheffield, Eng.

BERNARD MORTON.

"The War Against Illiteracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The originator of the "moonlight schools" of Kentucky, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, says the greatest unenforced law of this country is not prohibition, but the law for compulsory school attendance.

She made this statement in her lecture at the Old South Church in Boston recently, on "The War Against Illiteracy." She added that at the time of the last census there were 5,000,000 illiterates in the United States, most of them native born: 146,000 in Massachusetts and 24,000 in Boston.

Dorchester, Mass.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.